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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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ASAIL.

It was night in the golden summer,
And we sailed the Indian seas,
'Neath a cloud of swelling canvas,
Before a favoring breeze,
That wafted the good ship homeward,
As it bent our taper spars;
While the broad bright moon sailed o'er us,
Through a sea of shining stars.

We stood on the deck, and watched her,
As she felt the favoring gale—
When the watch on the lookout forward
Shouted, "A sail! a sail!"
And straight on our larboard quarter,
With a crowd of canvas set,
We sighted a stately vessel,
Where the sky and the water met.

Then down on the balmy breezes,
And over the long sea-swells,
Came floating, in solemn echoes,
The sound of her clear ship's bells;
So steered she, and so sailed she,
Straight in our silver wake,
With the white foam 'neath her forefoot,
And each sail like a snowy flake.

On her deck there stood no mortal,
At her peak there shone no sign,
As she bowed before the trade-wind,
And cleft the seething brine;
Now rising, and now falling,
Her taper mast-heads dip,
While calm, in the flood of moonlight,
Floated the phantom-ship.

But lo! as the night waned slowly,
While the great, broad moon sank down,
And the solemn stars dropped seaward,
Like gems from her golden crown;
The sound of a silver whistle
Swept down on the midnight airs,
For the boatswain of yon strange vessel
Was piping her crew to prayers.

As the moon's bright disk dipped lower,
We heard her creaking brails,
And the fair ship floated from us,
As she furled her ghostly sails;
And oft, 'twixt the night and morning,
As we neared our rock-bound shore,
We looked for the stately stranger,
But no eye saw her more.

Happy the ship that meets her,
Sailing from unknown lands;
Freighted with unknown treasures,
And steered by no human hands;
Happy the bark that sights her,
For she—the sailors tell—
Will weather the storm and tempest,
And reach her harbor well.

Swiftly our bark swept homeward,
As a queen in her regal state,
Till we ploughed the surging billows
That roll through the Golden Gate;
And, wherever that lonely stranger
May sail the moonlit sea,
Still I pray that soft airs may waft her,
That a blessing may with her be.

EDWARD RENAUD.

"INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL."

—LONGFELLOW.

"Into each life!" aye, even so,
Clouds must gather, or swift, or slow;
And the bluest sky may be darkened soon
By the thunder-clouds crossing the burning noon.
But, blessings on the rain!
Freshness and beauty come in its train;
And though the drops fall,
Glory and sunshine do follow them all.

The clouds that have no rain
Are darkest and coldest, most sad and drear;
Most dull and gray, with no promise of cheer.
Silence and gloom are in their train;
And the wind moans wearily
A wail it hath caught from a restless sea
On whose breast a storm sits brooding,
And through all one's brain
Goes a sense of pain,
A saddest interluding;
As in harmony with the mournful strain
That is sighing in the breeze—
That is moaning 'mid the leafless trees
As a requiem o'er all
The fading life whereon no rain doth fall.

* * * * *

What life but hath its tears? So sweeter made,
What were the sunshine but for shade?
A weary monotone, that will not fade.
We mourn o'er changes, but they are
As glory of the sun, or star,
Through cloudy day or night clear breaking.
Shining far off, it may be, but—still shining,
As in rebuke most sweet of our repining.
Behold the rifted clouds are taking
Their silent flight and with them go our fears.
Shines not the sun the brighter for the rain?
Is not the grass more green? more golden-hued the grain?
And who shall dare to say that through our lives
There runneth not the same analogy?
For unto each and all of us arrives
The same old change of sunshine and of cloud
From cradle-hours, unto snowy shroud.

CHRISTMAS.

Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
WALTER SCOTT.

If we did not turn to the calendar occasionally for the day of the month, the beautiful festoons of the holly and the laurel, and other evergreens which already decorate the walls and windows of many of our churches and places of public resort, would admonish us that the revolving year has once more brought us to the threshold of that memorable day which is celebrated by a large portion of the Christian Church, as the anniversary of the Messiah's birth, and set apart as a cheerful festival through the whole of Christendom. Whether the 25th of December was the precise day of the birth of the Saviour of men, or Christmas eve the night on which his advent was proclaimed by a bright and glorious embassage from Heaven, is not material. It is sufficient that the ancient usage of the church has sanctioned this day as that on which the heavenly message of "peace on earth and good will to men," was proclaimed by a choir of angels to the wondering shepherds of Judea.

It is not our purpose, however, to discourse at present on the religious observances and associations connected with this joyous festival, but to give a rapid sketch of the Christmas gambols and other ceremonies which, both in the old world and the new, contribute to the pleasure of the "Merry Christmas." Poor Robin in his almanac for the year 1676, speaking of the winter season, says: "And lastly, who would but praise it, because of Christmas, when good cheer doth so abound, as if all the world were made of minced pies, plum pudding, and fermety"—a dish made of boiled wheat, with milk, sugar, and nutmeg.

In Catholic countries, Mass is still celebrated at midnight after Christmas eve. Austerities then cease, and rejoicings of all kinds commence. Among the Protestants in the west of England, however, the joyous gambols often commenced by seven or eight o'clock on Christmas eve, when cakes were drawn hot from the oven; cider or beer exhilarated the spirits in every house and the singing of carols was continued until a late hour in the night. But no sports or gambols ever exhibited themselves among the religious exercises of the evening. On Christmas day, carols took the place of psalms in the churches, especially in the afternoon, the whole congregation joining; and at the end, it was usual for the parish clerk, in a loud voice, to proclaim his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all his parishoners.

Among the sports of Cornwall was a metrical play, exhibiting the prowess of St. George against a Mahometan. St. George enters in full armor, boasts of his feats in winning crowns, the King of Egypt's daughter, &c., and challenges to a fight. The Turk falls, of course; but is subsequently resuscitated by the application of some medicinal herbs, renounces the Prophet and turns Christian. This old play is preserved in Hone's "Every-Day Book." A ludicrous farce followed the tragedy. In this the company appeared as corn-sellers. Each was applied to for his price, in a set form of words, and the answers of all were to be given in corresponding terms. If an error were committed, a grave personage entered, with much ceremony, grotesquely attired, and provided with a large stick, who, after stipulating for some ludicrous reward, such as a gallon of moonlight, proceeded to shoe the untamed colt, by striking the person in error on the sole of the foot.

In the north of England they still have their "*fool's play*," and in Cornwall their "*goose dancers*." The latter still exhibit an old crooked man, called the "Father" or "King of Christmas"—corresponding, perhaps, with the *Santa Claus* of the Dutch. The wassail bowl was regularly carried from door to door, until within forty or fifty years ago. And even now a measure of flip, ale, porter and sugar, or some such beverage, is sent cheerily round, while the Yule log is burning. The *wassail bowl* is of Saxon origin, and merits notice, perhaps, on an historical account. Vortigern, a northern prince, fell in love with Rowena, the niece of Hengist, the Saxon warrior. She presented the prince with a bowl of spiced wine, saying, in Saxon, "*Wass heal Hlaford Cyning*," which signified, "Be of health Lord King." Vortigern married her, and the kingdom fell to the Saxons. Waesheil thus became the name of the drinking-cup of the Anglo-Saxons, and those cups were afterward constantly used at public entertainment. The word *Yule*, from whence the yule-log, is the name of a Pagan festival, which has passed into most European languages to denominate Christmas.

In many parts of England, the singing of Christmas carols yet usher in the morning. After breakfast the busy house-wife prepares her plum-pudding, mince-pies, and confectionery, which she decorates with the emblems of the times; a scratch in the dough in the shape of a hay-rack, denoting the manger of the infant Saviour, is one of those emblems in the most common use. The younger part of the youth hunt the garden for evergreens, to decorate the interior of the apartments, and the woods are sought to bring home the mistletoe, which is to be suspended in the room where the pleasures of the evening are to take place, and beneath which the "sighing lips," as [illegible] calls them, of many a lovely girl [illegible] to be pressed, despite of that [illegible] and those blushes, which so much heighten the charms of beauty. They also paint candles of different colors, to be lighted up in the evening; a custom, perhaps, borrowed from the ancient Romish practice; though some imagined that lighting up houses formed a part of the worship of the Teutonic God Thor, being one of the ceremonies observed at Inultide, or the feast of the heathen divinity, from which it was introduced into the Christian feast of Christmas. Thus if some part of the English Christmas ceremonies was derived from Saturnalia, another was evidently of Northern origin. In the evening, the yule-log, a Christmas-stock, was burnt in the principal apartment, the company gathered round the fire, and the cheerful cup was passed round.

What remains to modern times of Christmas gambols then commenced: and ancient Christian plays are still to be traced among them. Blind-man's-buff, hunt-the-slipper, the game of the goose, snap-dragon, push-pin, robins-alive, &c., &c., together with forfeits, dancing, &c., form the amusements of the younger part of the assemblage. In some portions of England the yule-log will crackle on the blazing hearth, while the foaming tankards pass merrily round. In our land, also, appropriate festivities will not be wanting; and in many a household this night blind-man's-buff and other festive games will speed the evening—while the grandsire, seated in his great arm-chair, with his grown-up sons and daughters around him, will gaze with delight upon the sparkling eyes and merry faces of the younger groups—until the amusements of the young, and the colloquies of the old, are brought to a close by the clock, with its *iron tongue and brazen voice*, proclaiming the hour of retiring. We are not aware, however, that anything is known among our country people of the yule-log or yule-song, but we can look back with pleasure upon many a Christmas festive scene, when the largest log and the best maple and hickory were selected for the Christmas fire, which, when evening came,

"Went roaring up the chimney wide,"

while the lads and lasses went tripping about with joyous faces, and the tale, the dance and the game, the mince-pie and the spice-bowl, rendered doubly sweet by the approving smiles of delighted parents, completed the general satisfaction.

In no part of England is Christmas so splendidly celebrated as in Yorkshire. The work of preparation commences for some weeks before, and its sports and festivities continue during the first month of the new year. The poor of the parish visit all the neighboring farmers to beg corn, which is invariably given them, to the measure of a pint each. Poor old women, called *vessel cup singers*, go about from house to house, with a waxen or wooden doll fantastically dressed, and sometimes adorned with an orange or rosy-tinged apple. With this in their hands they chant a carol, invoking blessings upon the masters, mistresses, and little children of the houses where they call. At eight o'clock on Christmas eve, the bells greet "Old Father Christmas," with a merry peal, the children parade the streets with drums, trumpets, bells, kettles, warming-pans, and shovels, taken from their respective cottages. The *Ule* candle is now lighted. Supper is then served, of which one dish is invariably fermety, from the mansion to the cottage. Ule cake, one of which is always made for each individual in the family, and other more substantial viands, are likewise added. The Christmas pie is still a regular dish, and generally consists of a goose, sometimes two, with the addition of half a dozen other fowls.

Such is the manner of celebrating Christmas in many parts of England and Scotland. Time, and room, and the patience of the reader, would alike fail, were we to attempt a description of the Christmas merry-makings upon the continent. There is an appropriate custom at Marseilles, which is worthy of notice and imitation. All the members of the family residing in the city or town are collected at the house of the senior of the family, on Christmas eve, where they sup together, and repair to solemn Mass at midnight. The next day they again assemble at the same place, attend the church services in a body, and partake of a Christmas dinner together—a turkey being, as in England and the United States, an established part of the dinner. The evening is concluded by some appropriate holiday amusements.

In the days of the New England pilgrims, Christmas was not allowed to be celebrated; and in Massachusetts, at least, a penalty of five shillings was imposed for so doing. So far even did they carry their prejudice, that mince-pie was a prohibited article of food, and the delicious pumpkin-pie was a substitute; so that we have ultimately been the gainers in the line of dietetics. But while this austerity prevailed in the East, in the South, particularly Virginia, where the Episcopal church predominated, the festival was observed with great display and hilarity, and is to this day considered as the principal holiday, as New Year's day is in New York. Of the several Christian denominations in this country, the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Moravians, only, celebrate it with religious rites and services; but it is almost universally considered as a holy-day. In this country, the young men generally devote the day to games and sports. Sometimes hunting parties are made up for the chase; but more generally the practice of "turkey shooting" has prevailed until within a few years, and we know not but up to this time. An animated account of this sport is given by Mr. Cooper, in "The Pioneers." In the evening, the young people of both sexes collect together in their respective neighborhoods, and mingle in the sports and amusements which we have mentioned above.

The lasses feat, an' cleanly neat,
More braw than when they're fine;
Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe,
Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin'.
The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs,
Weel knotted on their garten,
Some unco' blate, and some wi' gabs
Gar lasses hearts gang startin,
Whiles fast at night.

Those accustomed only to the formalities and heartlessness of metropolitan life, can not appreciate the real comforts and enjoyments which flow from what the fashionable world would call rustic amusements. But the early associations of the Caledonian bard enabled him to enter fully into their simpler sports, with all the truth and simplicity of nature. And with some allowance for unimportant circumstances and peculiarities, the leading features of society in the humbler walks of life, in our farming towns (we speak not of villages) are probably much the same as in Scotland. And sure we are, that many a fashionable beau or belle, could they witness when unobserved the simpler amusements, of the winter evenings in the country—the innocent gaiety and mirth—the glow of health upon the cheek—the elastic step—the artlessness of manners, and the undisguised good nature and good will, unalloyed by feelings of envy, jealousy, and pride—they would confess that the standard of human happiness may be graduated by some other scale than that of the accomplishments and "artificial, circulating and calculating civilities of metropolital intercourse."

Nor is it proper that this day should pass without a distinct acknowledgment, on the part of American citizens, of their indebtedness as a people to the religion whose special feast we celebrate. A few evenings hence the New England Society of New York will celebrate its anniversary; and, as usual, will pass a pleasant time in exchanging congratulations on the importance of the Puritan element in the American character. We will not discuss how much we owe to the Puritans either for precept or example, as much as might be said on that subject; but this may and must be said: that what we owe them is due not to their peculiarity as men, but to whatever of Christianity was in them. What they did toward founding New England institutions on the Rock of Ages we may be grateful for, while we permit Plymouth Rock to sink into a secondary position for the time. What they taught and handed down, of Christianity, as the guiding principle in life for their descendants, was good and did good. Not to them alone, however, do we owe the praise and gratitude of a Christain people. The fathers of New England were no better men than the fathers of New York, Virginia, Georgia, and other States. It is a subject of profoundest gratitude that the whole country was thoroughly imbued with Christian principles, in every colony. To this may be ascribed our greatness. It is due alike to the Huguenot of the South, the Established Churchman of Virginia, the Reformed Churchman of New York, the Puritan and the Separatist of New England. Without attempting to measure the amount of the debt to each, let us rest assured that the foundations of our strength lie in our Christian origin, and the Christian education of the generations to come.

How the Women Pass Muster.

The English have begun to talk about the report of the first examination of women by the University of Cambridge. Thirty-six were examined last July in London and Leeds. The examiners express satisfaction on the whole, but the examiner in religious knowledge says the questions on Scripture were not well answered. A favorable account is given of the work in arithmetic, English history, literature, and composition, and French so far as translation is concerned. But few showed an accurate knowledge of French syntax, and the German work was inferior to the French. There were only two candidates in Latin, four in Italian, two in mathematics, three in political economy, four in drawing, three in music, and none in Greek, logic or natural science.

IS IT unsafe to believe that God's eye follows every sparrow, and that his taste unrolls every flower, and that his feelings have an alphabetic expression in all natural forms, harmonies, colors, contrasts and affinities?—*Beecher*.

A LEGEND OF VERITY'S COURT.

You know Verity's Court? Every one knows that. It is not large but central. And then the Half Moon, standing half in, half out of the passage, brings it into notice, or did in Ned Ridley's time. Poor Ned! the Half Moon will never be in better hands; and he might have been there till this time, might have lived and died there, if they hadn't roasted him out of it.

No, no, I don't mean roasted in its literal sense; chaffed is the better word. Ned was fairly chaffed out of house and home, if ever man was. They'd say, "Ullo, Ned! how about the tragedy?" or, "Well, Ned, my boy, anybody been and poisoned theirselves up the court lately?"—all that way. Ned would laugh, of course, but he didn't like it for all that; and when his chance came, he left the Half Moon, and took himself off miles away from Verity's Court.

The story about Ned was this.

One winter evening he stood in his little bar, that had a view of the street a long way down. He could see all the shops; and, among others, he could see Bradley the chemist's shop, almost facing old Gruffles the surgeon's. Their red lights were opposite, and the neighbors used to joke about their playing into one another's hands. They had a secret understanding, it was said, and went shares in the dead bodies and left-off wooden legs; but that was all fun. Well, as Ned looked out of his little window, over the wire-blind with "Wines" on it, he saw a woman steal very softly out of Bradley's shop, and down his steps, and across the road. Ned's first thought was that she'd stolen something; but her manner wasn't like thieving—it was more like desperation; and, as she came along down the street, he began to wonder who she was, and what ailed her.

She was tall, but stooped. Her dress was black; and he noticed that it was rusty, and clung about her in a poor way. She had a thick veil over her face, so that he could see nothing of it. Still he felt there was something singular in the woman, and he kept his eyes on her.

When she got opposite Verity's Court, she stopped and hesitated, went back a few steps, then returned. Then she suddenly stopped, and darted up the passage into the court.

By shifting his position a bit, Ned Ridley had a capital view of her now. He could see clear into the court, and he noticed particularly that when she entered it she dragged herself along as if with pain, and kept furtively looking round from time to time, as if dreading to be observed.

If you know Verity's Court, you'll know that its great ornament is the fountain in it. 'Twas the gift of old Verity's maiden aunt, who was mightily proud of him and his court—though neither was much to boast about; and so she gave the fountain, which used to be admired for the chaste simplicity of its design. It was very chaste indeed, consisting of a few inches of brass pipe inserted in masonry, with the inscription, "Drink, and be thankful." Owing to the inconvenience of the whole court being often thirsty at the same time, the severity of the original design had been departed from. A ladle with a great iron bowl had been added by public subscription—Ned Ridley's name heading the list.

It was towards this fountain that the unknown slowly and silently made her way. When she got there she stretched out a thin, quivering hand, and made a snatch at the ladle, which she held tremulously under the trickling stream of water; then, having first gazed round her with guilty apprehensions, she drew from her bosom a paper. It contained a white powder. The sight of it caused her to turn her head aside. She hesitated; then with rash haste slid the contents of the paper into the ladle.

At this point the woman again hesitated, and gazed curiously at the powder, now rapidly dissolving, as if doubtful how to act. Had remorse already seized her mind, or was she meditating whether there was sufficient of the deadly drug for her fell purpose?

The latter would appear to have been the cause of her hesitation; for, suddenly grasping at a second paper, she dashed the contents of that also into the bowl, and raised it to her lips.

The deadly potion hissed and seethed, but she heeded it not; her grasp was firm; and, with the determination of despair, she gulped down the fatal draught; then, dropping the bowl from her quivering fingers, she moaned feebly and tottered from the fountain's side.

It was fortunate that she had not been unobserved. Ned had watched with a face of horror each step in the desperate act. It had fascinated him so, that all was over before he had the power to interfere. But now, half incredulous at what had happened, he rushed forth into the court.

In an instant he was at her side, and her arm was seized in his firm clutch.

"Miserable woman!" he exclaimed, "what have you done?"

"I—I—O, sir!" she faintly gurgled; that was all.

Choked with emotion, she could only raise an attenuated hand to her throat, that had already begun to contract spasmodically from the effects of what she had swallowed.

"You will live to repent this," cried Ned indignantly.

Then, seizing her in his arms, despite her struggles and efforts to escape, he bore her from the court. Gruffles's red light gleamed in his eyes as he emerged, and he did not stop until he had conveyed his unwieldy burden thus far, rushed into the house, and dropped it into the surgery chair. Gruffles was at tea. If there was anything Gruffles detested, it was being interrupted at his tea, but what did Ned care for that? A stentorian shout brought the old man forth and Ned hurriedly explained the nature of what had happened.

"Poisoning at the drinking-fountain!" said Gruffles. "What new form will crime assume? Run, some of you; let the ladle be secured; it may prove fatal to others."

This command, addressed to a few stragglers who had followed the patient in, was eagerly obeyed.

"But I assure you," pleaded the trembling and deeply agitated woman—"I assure you—"

"Not a word!" cried Gruffles peremptorily; "keep your mouth closed till I am ready."

"But—"

He had disappeared into an inner room, but almost instantly dashed out again.

"Now quick!"

With a ruthless hand he tore open her rigid jaws. Then, before she could utter a syllable, the instrument on which he relied to save her life was at work. It is not a pleasant thing, that stomach-pump, to which humanity owes so much, and the desperate woman did not take to it kindly. She strove with her arms, and kicked out fiercely with her feet; but Ned held her, and the surgeon was inflexible. He had a duty to perform, and persisted in it.

That is, up to a certain point he persisted. Then the action of his arm suddenly ceased.

"Why, woman, what is this?" he fiercely demanded; "not poison?"

"No-o!" she gasped.

"Then what, in the name of fortune, brought you here?"

"He did, sir," she gasped, pointing savagely at Ned.

"But why not open your mouth?"

"I did, sir."

"Did? nonsense!"

"But I did, sir—and then you put this 'ere into it."

She pointed disconsolately to the mouth of the stomach-pump with one hand, while the other wandered soothingly over her racked chest.

Her piteous look might have brought a smile into the surgeon's face, but it didn't; he was angry.

"But, hang it, woman!" he exclaimed, "what does it all mean? Have you tried to poison yourself, or haven't you?"

"I havn't, sir," she returned; "I'm innocent as a child unborn."

"But you were at the fountain?"

"Yes."

"You were in a state of alarm and trepidition?"

"Which I were."

"And you were seen to put a white powder into the drinking-bowl?"

"Yes, sir, I was; I will confess all."

"That's right."

"It was what the chemist give me, I come straight from his shop, and feeling a hollow pain in my inside—"

"You determined on self-destruction?"

"Lor', no sir!"

"No?"

"Not, as I'm a lone widder in a Christian land, sir."

"But your terror—your fear of being detected—"

The agitated woman glanced hurriedly round, as if that fear was still strong upon her. Then, lowering her voice, and bespeaking Gruffles's special attention, she replied:

"Which it were only becos there's them as might object—being partic'ler—to seidlitz powders being took in public ladles."

"What!" cried the disgusted surgeon, "do you mean to say that you were taking a seidlitz powder in the drinking-fountain ladle? was that all?"

"All, sir, as I'm a lone widder in a Chris—"

"Here, get out, woman, get out! As to you, Ned Ridley, you—you're a fool, sir!"

And the irate Gruffles turned on his heel, and disappeared in the region sacred to tea.

Ned Ridley, too saw the wisdom of decamping; but the nature of his philanthropic exertions had become known, and the crowd assembled round the surgery-door insisted on giving three cheers each—one for the widow, one for Gruffles, and a right hearty one for Ned, who, however, did not appear to derive from that attention the amount of satisfaction which might have been expected.

China as a Field for Mercantile Enterprise.

The Shanghai *News Letter* of a recent date refers to the belief prevalent in this country that China offers great inducement for the employment of capital in mercantile and other enterprises, and declares that the idea is altogether fallacious. It says not only is the field of operations particularly limited, but even the number of foreigners who can find employment is extremely restricted. It adds further:

There is already in the hands of the few foreigners at the ports ample means to carry on all the export and import business connected with the empire several times over, and one of the best proofs of the accuracy of this statement is that the China trade has for the last few years been very unprofitable; and as no new avenues whatever are being opened up to foreign enterprise, and the present field for foreign energy is abundantly occupied, it is perfectly clear that there is no opening for the profitable employment of additional foreign capital.

On all hands we hear of preposterous inquiries regarding steamers, railways, telegraphs, and all kinds of machinery; and the most that we have to say on this subject is that there are already far more than enough steamers for the local trade that is to be done; that railways and telegraphs are still in the future, with less probability of their being permitted by the Chinese than there was two years ago; that the Chinese would scarcely take machinery that would be immediately useful to them, if they were offered them for nothing. We know that China is not, and never will be, an El Dorado; that its over population, poverty and exhaustion do not present the elements out of which great wealth is to be extracted. Doubtless the existing sources of trade will be further developed, and there will be steady increase to record; but this will have to be wrought for, and be the low reward of patient industry.

SOME idea of the feeling entertained among the best people in Paris toward Louis Napoleon may be got by reading what the *Journal de Paris* said in favor of Rochefort's election. "If the liberal party would protest once more against the long insult to France, delivered over to a mob of shameless mountebanks, unscrupulous blunderers, conscienceless stock-jobbers, brainless favorites, adventurers without patriotism, ridiculous inventors of perpetual motion, extravagant hunters of the philosopher's stone, pedantic attorneys, puppies from theological seminaries, Latinists from Grub street, proof-readers and erasers of Cæsar's life, venemous toadstools of fortune, jack puddings and somersaulters of every description, alone invested with the privilege of talking, writing or acting; then let the liberal party feel no hesitation! Let them write on an avenging ballot the name of Rochefort; let them chastise in one single day their efforts of fifteen years by the grossest and most lawful insult." This appears in a newspaper whose sole subscribers are diplomatists, public men, and professional men!

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Doings in Town.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, December, 1869.

New York is in great glory just now. It is the height not of the fashionable but of the shopping season. Everybody is buying, everybody looks jolly and good natured as they buy, and walk off; men and women both, with huge parcels and packages in, and hanging from their arms, as if carrying them was the greatest fun imaginable.

The stores, large and small quanities of them, too improvised for the occasion, have broken out into a regular epidemic of holiday gifts. If measles could take the form of vast cornucopias, glittering fancy boxes, bright colored confectionery, and every conceivable device in glass and gilt, and China and ebony, and Scotch enamel, one might suppose the length and breadth of our great thoroughfares, were suffering violently under that periodical affliction.

Such ingenuity, too, as is displayed every year in getting up things fresh! Among the articles for holding *bon bons* which I saw this morning at a confectioner's were octagonal balls of twine small parlor stoves, refrigerators, carpenter's plane, with shavings sticking out, logs of wood, mossy and partly snow covered; buck rods, cucumbers, French rolls, potatoes, straw hats, shoes and a hundred others.

The imitation of these various articles was perfect, and all opened to admit of being filled with candies and sweetmeats.

In the making of these no less skill is displayed. There are little sugar imitation hams, and steaks, and pies, and sirloins, and even turkeys and cranberry sauce. There are sugar babies to put in sugar cradles and sugar apples and pocket knives to put in children's stockings.

The business done in small wares can be judged from the fact that one popular store alone has, within the past ten years, enlarged its area to five times its original size. It employs three hundred girls as saleswomen alone and women also as cashiers, book keepers and superintendents.

Its method is very shrewd in regard to prices, which are always marked in plain figures. The sum is never an even one. Instead of fifty, it is forty-eight or forty-nine cents, and so on. The result is that people imagine they are paying less than they really are for the article. The impression upon the mind is that if forty, not fifty, if sixty or seventy, instead of seventy or eighty, when the fact is the real amount approaches the higher denomination much nearer than the lower.

The whole concern forms an immense bazaar, and one of its features this year in addition to miles of toys and fancy goods of every conceivable description are the complete baby houses. I never knew a little girl who would not go into ecstacy every day in the year over a baby house. Heretofore the handsomely fitted and furnished ones have been imported and confined to very expensive toy stores, whose charges of fifty to a hundred dollars, though a mere bagatelle to some wealthy aunts and mamas, were the stroke of doom to others who thereafter, unless they were ingenious enough to convert a box into a family mansion, gave their little four and six year olds the only glimpse they could get of the coveted treasure through the shop windows.

The great store is, however, of dimensions sufficient to be generous. Its baby houses count by the hundreds, and are of every conceivable size and style, from the modest two-roomed cottage "shanty," as some would call it (though I object, because it is neatly papered, the tiny windows muslin curtained, and the furniture as trim as any doll baby could desire), to the elegant three-story mansion and "villa" residence, the latter enclosed with shrubbery and fountain, broad verandah, and every other luxury that a fashionable doll, brought up to secure an "establishment," would expect. Even the beautiful "villa," with its dimensions, surroundings and decorations, is only $24 35, while its unpretending neighbor is less than $7, and a capacious four-roomed dwelling, parlor, kitchen and sleeping rooms, well furnished, can be bought for $14 47. How the children and grown people, too, for that matter, stand in crowds round these popular creations of some child loving genius, it is unnecessary to say. The whole scene is as good as fairy land, nor is fairy music wanting, for at the head of the store, up a flight of steps, which leads to the entrances on other streets, sets a beautiful little lady playing on an instrument, whose melodious strains are a part of the attractions during the holiday weeks.

GIFTS FOR GROWN PEOPLE.

The great picture, jewelry, and china stores display all their treasures and are crowded with sight-seers and gift-hunters, through the short hours of daylight.

The "German Nightingale" is one of the novelties. It consists of a *jardiniere* holding a beautiful rose bush covered with flowers. Perched on a spray of leaves is a bird, which, by touching some invisible machinery, sings for hours. The price is $200.

There is only one man in the world who knows the secret of imitating nature to this extent, so, of course he gets his price.

The magnificent bronzes, the pretty and useful articles in English and Vienna leather work, the Swiss carve ware and the like afford an inexhaustible variety to select handsome presents from. The handsomest glove boxes of Vienna manufacture, are inlaid with porcelain painted with exquisite little bits of scenic loveliness. There is always a handkerchief box to match the glove box, and these finest styles cost seventy-five dollars per set. More showy sets can be obtained for less than half the price.

An English leather pocket book, very common looking, but guaranteed to last forever, costs seven dollars.

Among the curiosities of one of the large jewelry and importing houses was a collection of curious old utensils copied from some that were excavated last year in an old town in Hanover, and afterwards transferred to the Museum at Berlin. The originals were in solid silver and were said to date back to the year 600; the copies were done in iron, silvered by a manufacturer in Berlin at the instance of the traveling partner of the house in question, who obtained the Government order for the purpose. It is difficult to decide upon the uses of some of the articles, but there is an egg dish hollowed out into egg shapes which affords a hint that our house furnishers might take with advantage.

Speaking of table furnishing reminds me of a gift that many young housekeepers would like to receive, and that is a dessert service of the old fashioned, late revived, *Majolica* ware. It has a dark, bright enamelled look, and reflects nearly every shade of green. The dishes are large, ample, leaf or platter shaped, always ornamented with a design emblematic of the special use to which they are to be put.

For example, one consists of two immense leaves, hollowed in, admirably veined and united by the stems in the center, astride of which sits a squirrel cracking the typical nut. There are immense drawing room vases of the same ware, adapted to large leaved tropical plants, and game pie dishes which contain an inside dish on which the pie is to be baked, and an outside one with a cover, upon which a deer reclines in a pensive attitude.

I will remark in this connection that there is greater simplicity this season than ever before in the entertainments at the best houses. The dishes are fewer in number, but of the very best quality, and the display is made in the quality of the table service, which is not showy but exquisitely fine, the glass often so thin that it seems hardly capable of holding water.

GRAND TOILETTES.

The dress, too, of the ladies who really lead society is remarkable for a certain mediæval simplicity and for an entire absence of that "Girl of the Period" air which characterises street promenades, and the frequenters of most places of public resort. The style of dress is very much that of Faust's *Marguerite*. The colors are toned down to tints, whose purity of outline is preserved and a harmony of tone characterises nearly every costume.

It is quite the mode now to make carriage and visiting costumes with round skirts and add to them a trained casaque, or over skirt, which can by a simple process be looped up into voluminous drapery or allowed to trail the full length if required.

An elegant costume of this kind consisted of a skirt of green *faille* (corded silk) trimmed with two graduating flounces, separated by embroidered velvet bands. Over this is a trained casaque of green velvet, a shade darker than the silk, enriched with a border of shaded green embroidery edged with a rich fringe. The train is festooned by loops and buttons.

Somewhat different from these, is the trained skirt worn with a basque and short skirt. In these costumes the train is usually of *gros grain*, the basque and short skirt of velvet, which may thus be worn for visiting or the promenade without the train. The over skirt is a yard and a half long at the back, and consists of two full breadths, and two sloping side breadths which recede, allowing the front of the velvet skirt to be seen.

Very rich dinner dresses of velvet or thick silk (which seems to have superseded satin to a great extent) are made quite plain, but obtain an appearance of great distinction from the new *Marie Antoinette* collar of Valenciennes lace, which form a sort of stomacher as well as collar, and are quite imposing.

The wives of foreign gentlemen not unfrequently wear with these toilettes the jeweled orders owned by their husbands, and very proud they appear to be of such decorations.

VELVET AND VELVET TRIMMINGS.

Velvet is very fashionable this season, and those who cannot afford the genuine article sport velveteen. I suppose that everybody knows that the difference between velvet and velveteen is that one is made of silk and the other of cotton. Velveteen used to be employed for the "knee breeches" which men wore more than a quarter of a century since. It is now used for ladies' suits, for boys' suits and for cloaks and basques by women whose tastes are somewhat fine but means limited.

When velveteen made its debut here about four years ago it was three dollars per yard. Now it is $1 25, and the quality, if anything, is better. It has the merit of being warm and looking very well while it is new, but is not very durable, and will not stand much exposure.

A simple Lyons velvet suit, however, costs $220, while a handsome velveteen could be got up for less than fifty. So, of course, if there is a distinction there is a difference.

There is no fabric so handsome as velvet; no other, excepting lace, so becoming to a woman. Perhaps that is the reason that a velvet dress or a velvet cloak is the ambition of so many women's lives.

Jet black is the popular shade this winter, but blue black, with a thick, soft pile, is better for wear. It has more elasticity, is less easily flattened, and the color does not change or turn rusty as the jet black are apt to do.

The casaque with the full tournure at the back is the fashionable garment of the season, and if the material is thirty-two inches wide, requires only three yards.

For some years past, handsome velvet has ranged from fifteen to twenty and twenty-five dollars per yard. A very good velvet can now be obtained for ten and twelve, and there is a very fair quality of cloaking velvet at eight. Prices are decreasing, but they have not reached the gold standard yet.

The richest trimming for velvet consist of bands of ostrich feathers, heading lace. It is very effective, very frail and very costly. French cloaks are never trimmed with it, the French are too good economists. they trim velvet with fur or with gimpure lace.

Grebe trims black velvet very beautifully, but there is another fur a good deal used under the name of "Alaska Sable," which would be less onorous under the real title of skunk.

Three hundred dollar suits are trimmed with this skunk fur—and why not? Why not skunk as well as mink?

Faille (thick corded silk) is, however, the new and most popular trimming for velvet. Nothing can be prettier upon it than bands folds of thick *gros grain* piped with fine satin.

Trained skirts of velvet suits are sometimes trimmed with bands of *gros grain*, but are often made perfectly plain, and finished upon the lower edge with a double piping of thick silk or satin.

THE CHIGNON.

If anything had been needed to prove how much of the hair now worn is totally and entirely false, it would have been abundantly supplied by the revolution which has taken place in the style of the chignon.

Last winter it was a huge bunch worn on the top of the head and surrounded by frizzes and light curls. Now it consists of long, massive braids, impossible as the product of a single head (provided they were real hair), worn from the back of the head into the nape of the neck, and even lower.

The change is so entire that it renders new *chignons* obligatory for those who wish to be considered in the fashion, and consequently everybody has mounted the long braids and displays to the admiring eyes of the world as proudly as though they were the works of the Creator instead of the wig maker.

It is curious to observe what absolute frankness and absence of art there is in the artifice of dress. Women in the large cities where every accessory to the feminine toilette is exhibited plainly and unblushingly in the shop windows, pretend to every little concealment, and rarely descend to falsehood to hide their donings or belongings.

Men also accept the situation with great serenity, and prefer to pay for a new chignon, rather than have their wives appear different from the rest of their lady acquaintances. One of them remarked rather irreverently the other day, that probably the Lord never would have bothered himself about hair or teeth at all had dentists and hair dressers achieved the perfection in the beginning at which they had arrived to-day.

JENNIE JUNE.

HAUD WEEL TO THE WARK.

Some folks are forever complainin',
Content in their heart fin's nae place,
Sae doon in the mouth an' sae feckless,
Ye ne'er see a smile on their face.
There's nae ane but has some bit trouble,
Gude kens! I hae some o' my ain;
But what wi' ae thing an' anither,
Od! I never hae time to complain.

I'm ne'er dune wi' scourin' an' cleanin'
Ilk mornin' I'm up wi' the lark;
The best cure I ken for complainin'
Is just to haud weel to the wark.
There's John, my gudeman, he's aye boastin'—
Though I canna be said he's auld—
Sits birlin' his taes in the corner,
Od! I never gets time to grow cauld.

There's Kirsty McCutchen oor neebor,
Frae mornin' to e'enin' she graes;
An' when there's naebody to listen,
She rekes it a' oot on the weans.
Wat weather brings on her rheumatics,
A waff frae the door gars her 'neise,
She says her twa feet are aye frozen—
Od! mine never get time for to freeze.

An' then, there's my auld aunt Effie,
Wha sits a' day lang in her chair,
Wi' servants an' folk to work for her,
The body's half crazed, I declare.
Disease aye claims kin wi' the idle,
They're ill baith to cure an' to kill,
Od! here am I, hearty an' happy,
For I ne'er hae the time to be ill.

There's some that I ken hae a mission
For readin' the signs o' the times,
Wi' them we're a' gaun to perdition,
Bent doon wi' the wecht o' oor crimes;
Oppress'd wi' the care o' creation,
O' sleep they get seldom a wink—
I'm sae taen up wi' the present,
I haena the time for to think.

As for neebors, they're no' worth the heedin',
Ae day they're a' lovin' and sweet,
They'd scarce bide awa' fra ilk ither,
The neist they'll no' speak when the meet.
Their leein', ill speakin' and clashes
Are ill to put up wi' nae doot,
As for me, I ne'er fash wi' sic clavers,
Od! I haena the time to cast oot.

Sae ye've gotten my private opinion,
Fu' mair I need nae to say,
But it winna dae here to stan' idle,
Na, na! I've owre muckle to dae;
As lang's there's a hole in a stockin',
Or button to sew on a sark,
I haena the time for complainin',
Losh me! what a blessin' is wark.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

CONGRESS AND THE COURTS.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Questions for the "Judiciary" to Answer.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of this date I see an article under the head of "*Congress and the Courts*," signed "Judiciary," in which the writer attempts to maintain the right of the courts to pronounce the laws of Congress to be unconstitutional and void, which, he says, from the commencement of our government has been the rule in all our courts, State and Federal, to the present day," and he might have added, tolerated in no other government, however despotic. If your correspondent can sustain the usurpation of power by the courts by their own decisions, he will have an easy task. If the courts are to decide their own case, of course the case is already settled in their own favor. That this usurpation has been tolerated so long, has been owing principally to the fact that about three-fourths of the members of Congress are judges and lawyers, educated to accept the decisions of the courts as the law of the land.

But when Congress, representing the people, determine to assert and maintain their rights and resist the attempts of a few irresponsible life officers to repeal and nullify their laws, by declaring them unconstitutional, thus exercising supreme legislative power, in the last resort and without appeal; then, and not till then, will this usurpation vanish into thin air, having no foot of constitutional ground to stand on.

Your correspondent admits that our Government has three distinct and independent department—the legislative to make, the judiciary to construe and apply (not repeal) the laws, and the executive to execute them, each supreme in their proper sphere, and should revolve, like the heavenly bodies, in perfect harmony, when collisions must be alike disastrous and alike inconsistent with the designs of their great and wise authors. But, having neither time nor disposition to elaborate this question, I will content myself with propounding a few brief questions, which I hope will be answered.

First. If the courts may thus reverse the decisions of the legislative department, why may not the legislative with equal right reverse the decisions of the courts, and the Executive disregard the decisions of both?

Second. If one court may decide an act of Congress to be unconstitutional and void, may not every other court, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest, exercise the same power? And does not this put the laws of Congress in the power and at the mercy of every petty justice of the peace, no matter how ignorant, disloyal or corrupt?

Third. If the courts can pronounce one law unconstitutional and void, may they not thus defeat any law, or all laws? What limit is there to their power but their own discretion, and where is the remedy? The people cannot turn them out as they can Congress and the President; nor can they be impeached for an error of judgment.

Fourth. If the Courts in one State can thus nullify any obnoxious law of Congress, cannot the Courts of all the other States do the same thing? Often in cases there can be no appeal to the superior Courts of the United States. How then can you know what the laws of Congress are? Must you not look to the decisions of the various State Courts, instead of the Congressional statute book, to find out?

Fifth. To show that the supreme legislative power is vested in Congress and not in the Courts, suppose that the Supreme Court pronounces some vital law of Congress to be unconstitutional and void, and the people re-elect those who passed the law, with instructions to carry it out, and Congress in the exercise of this undoubted right to *reorganize* the Courts, *regulate* their jurisdiction and *punish* their offenses, should legislate them out, take away their jurisdiction or make this an impeachable offense. What, then, becomes of this absurd and important attempt of the courts to defeat the laws of Congress and to override the power of the people and their representatives? Can a power be legitimate that cannot be carried out?

Sixth. If the framers of the Constitution intended to confer the *veto* power on the courts, why was it not so done, instead of conferring it on the President? For the best reason in the world. Because the President, like Congress, is responsible to the people, while the Judges are at their defiance, and if the courts have this power, is it not absolute? "Two-thirds," or the unanimous vote of Congress, cannot reverse their decision? Can such a despotic power be tolerated in a free country?

Seventh. Your correspondent supposes that several hundred members of Congress, sworn to support the Constitution, may commit deliberate perjury by passing an "*ex post facto*" law, expressly forbidden by the Constitution, and asks where is the remedy? The answer is, the remedy is with the people, to turn out these perjured rascals, and put in better men to repeal the law. But, on the other hand, suppose Congress to pass laws to raise money and men to defend the country in time of war, and the Supreme Court should decide, as some of the State judges did decide during the late war, that these laws were unconstitutional, and now then, I ask, where is the remedy? Congress, the people, and all the powers of the Government combined, are powerless to save the country from the ruinous effect of this arbitrary and despotic decision, if the Court has the constitutional power to make it; and if it has, does it not convert this Government into an absolute despotism, when a few irresponsible, life-officers on the bench of the Supreme Court can overrule at pleasure the law of the land without appeal, and in the last resort?

Eighth. To avoid all these difficulties does not the Constitution in the seventh section, of the first article declare that every "*bill*" passed in pursuance of the forms and according to the direction therein contained, "*shall become a law*" and again it is repeated "*it shall be a law*." Now I ask by what right can the Courts undertake to declare that *shall be a law*, which the Constitution itself declares "*shall become a law* and "*shall be a law*." S.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 11, 1869.

INFALLIBILITY.

The Climax Reached—His Holiness Interviewed.

"I have already," says the Roman correspondent of the Paris *Liberte*, "mentioned the desire of the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen to please the Pontiff and Cæsar at the same time, in accordance, no doubt, with the Gospel precepts, "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." The following anecdote will show you how far he has succeeded. Last week Cardinal Bonnechose had an audience with the Pope. On his entering the Pontifical cabinet, the conversation commenced: "Well, your Eminence," said Pius IX., who had his nerves rather disturbed on that day, "what do they say of the Council in France?" "Most Holy Father," replied the Cardinal, with extreme sweetness, "they say that it will be a work of illumination and pacification: *Grande opus illuminationis et pacificationis*." "But still be more precise," Most Holy Father," continued the Cardinal, visibly troubled, "they hope for much from it." "What do they think about the infallibility?" "Most Holy Father," replied the Cardinal, more embarrassed still, "they think it would be better not to touch the question at present." "Then you, too," replied Pius IX., irritated and striking his hand upon the table, a movement familiar to him when he is angry, "are opposed to infallibility. But recollect that the archbishops and bishops were equally opposed to the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, but that did not prevent that dogma from triumphing." "Most Holy Father," replied the Cardinal, disturbed by the tone of the Pontiff, "I am annoyed that I have disturbed your Holiness; I beg you to give me your benediction and allow me to retire." His eminence retired much troubled at the scene which had occurred. Since that event it is stated that Cardinal de Bonnechose, without going as far as Cardinal Swazenburg, will follow in the path of M. Dupanloup, who is the hero of the hour.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Salient Points of his Great Character.

The Judgment of Leading Journals on his Patriotism, Capacity and Integrity—A Democratic Opinion that he Alone Defeated Southern Independence.

The New York *Sun* has a very able analysis of Mr. Stanton's mental and moral traits, as well as a sketch of physical characteristics. It is avowedly from the pen of Mr. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton. The extracts we make show the scope of the article:

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

Mr. Stanton was about five feet seven inches in height, with broad shoulders and a frame of Websterian solidity. His features were full and rather Socratic, his complexion sallow, his hair and beard dark, though of late years they had become quite grizzled; his eye full and exceedingly brilliant; his forehead broad rather than high; his mouth indicative of both firmness and kindness; his presence weighty, dignified and impressive. His ordinary expression of countenance was grave, but it easily gave way to mirth, and his smile, which was always ready at any sally of humor, was exceedingly sweet and tender. His eye would kindle with a peculiar light at the presence of children, of whose company he was fond, and with whom he was always gentle and playful. He was very fond of the society of his friends, and took great delight in discussing with them the history of public affairs or principles of law, or recalling events of the war or of politics that were little known and understood. He had enjoyed the acquaintance of many leading and influential men of all parties, and took pleasure in analyzing their abilities, character and career. He liked anecdotes, told a story with effect, and had no objection to a joke. But he had no patience with levity when serious business was on hand. On the night of Mr. Lincoln's second election a few confidential friends of the President were gathered at the War Department to see the returns as they came by telegraph. Between the dispatches Mr. Lincoln took out of his pocket a little pamphlet, by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, and read aloud one extract after another to the gentlemen present. This was utterly repugnant to Mr. Stanton's solemn interest in the event of the day. During one of the pauses he beckoned the President's auditor into the next room, and there expressed his indignation in language of much vehemence, after which they went back and resumed the study of the returns. * * * At first Mr. Lincoln was somewhat shy at this positive, uncompromising, intractable man, but this feeling soon wore off, and though their action sometimes clashed, and the Secretary did not always yield with grace, yet the relation between them ripened into warm friendship. Toward the last of Mr. Lincoln's life none of his advisers had so much weight with him as Mr. Stanton.

HONESTY A LEADING TRAIT.

Honesty was a natural trait with Mr. Stanton. Nothing stirred his indignation more than the wickedness of men who could rob their country and enrich themselves at the expense of the people in the progress of such a war as ours. His opportunities of becoming wealthy by dishonesty were innumerable. He might have had an interest in contracts; he might have grown rich secretly in a thousand ways. But none of these things offered the least temptation to his mind; and he left the War Department, after six years of administration, a poorer man than he entered it.

Few persons outside the circle of Mr. Stanton's most intimate friends are aware of the fact that a proposition was made soon after his retirement from office to give him a purse of $100,000. This project was conceived by some wealthy merchants at a private dinner party in this city, and the full amount was raised on the spot. The next question was how to induce Mr. Stanton to accept the gift. Judge Pierrepont was deputed to execute the delicate mission. He accordingly went to Washington. He first broached the subject to Mrs. Stanton, who replied that she did not believe her husband would receive the present.

Mrs. Stanton said that she would mention it to him on the first favorable opportunity. Mr. Stanton was in the next room, and probably overheard the conversation. Judge Pierrepont then went to see him. He was sitting as an invalid in his arm chair.

"He received me," said Judge Pierrepont, "with his old kind smile, and although very feeble, made an attempt to rise and shake hands. I conversed with him on different subjects, but I did not make allusion to our project of presenting him with a purse. Finally I arose to take my leave. I was just about to open the door, when he said:

"'Pierrepont, come back; I have something to say to you.'

"I returned. Having taken a seat by his side, he gently laid his hand upon my shoulder, and looking me straight in the face, feelingly said:

"'I have always regarded you as my friend, Pierrepont. You are going away now, and I may never see you again. I am, as you see, upon a bed of sickness, from which I may never rise. I want you to do me a favor. When you go back to New York, tell my friends there and elsewhere not to raise any money or other gifts for me, for I must refuse them all. They have my thanks for their kind intentions, but I can never and will never accept a cent as a [illegible].'

"I promised to comply with his request," continued Mr. Pierrepont, "and the result was that the project was abandoned."

M'CLELLAN, BUELL, ROSECRANS.

Mr. Stanton has been charged with intriguing against McClellan, Buell and Rosecrans. The charge is untrue. He intrigued against nobody; intrigue was not his style. At first, he had a profound faith in all of those Generals; but when his faith was weakened, and even after it had been changed into positive distrust and anxiety, he continued zealously doing everything in his power to strengthen and advance their operations against the enemy. Nor was it his practice pertinaciously to urge upon the President the removal of a General in whom he had confidence no longer. Having fully expressed his opinion to Mr. Lincoln, he would wait until the President had himself come to the same conclusion; and it repeatedly happened that Mr. Stanton was credited with the withdrawal of an officer from his command when that event was due to other causes. Thus, we believe the removal of Gen. Rosecrans from the Army of the Cumberland was effected, not by the Secretary of War, but through the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had become alarmed at the private accounts which he received from Chattanooga, from a military friend of high station in that army. The friends of Gen. Rosecrans, however, and we dare say the General himself, attributed the event to Mr. Stanton; and we are bound to add that he cordially approved of it, although he had not brought it about.

HIS RESOURCES IN EMERGENCY.

The assassination of Mr. Lincoln brought out in powerful relief the resources of Mr. Stanton's intelligence and character. Every one else connected with the Government seemed for the time to be stunned. Mr. Seward, the other victim of that mysterious scheme of murder, lay helpless in his own house, uncertain whether he was to live or die. The whole burden of the Administration devolved upon the Secretary of War. Though his soul was bowed with grief at the assassination of his friend and country's benefactor, he did not neglect for a moment the duties of the hour. Sitting in the anteroom of the dying President, with several adjutants and assistants to aid him, he gave in a low voice all necessary orders; took measures for the pursuit of the assassins and the detection of their accomplices; sent telegrams to military commanders in every direction; wrote with his own hand dispatches for our Ministers abroad; provided for the public security of all doubtful points; thought of everything and did everything with a wisdom and fertility never surpassed. Next day, Vice President Johnson took the oath of office as President, and his first act, most becomingly performed, was earnestly to thank the Secretary of War for all that he had accomplished during that memorable night, and to ask him, while they held each other by the hand, to stand by him as he had stood by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Stanton promised, and kept his word as long as Mr. Johnson kept Mr. Lincoln's principles.

HIS HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY.

Mr. Stanton was a man of great natural independence and courage. His opinions were his own, and were expressed with frankness and force. Hostility to slavery was one of the most marked traits of his mind, and one of his favorite books was Arthur Helps's "Spanish Conquest." He used to speak of the chapters on the history of slavery as one of the most valuable expositions of that subject which he had ever met with. His impatience with the slowness of President Lincoln to proclaim emancipation was great, and was expressed more freely to the President than to any one else. When the proclamation finally came, his delight and his gratitude to God were unbounded. Now at last he felt that no blunder and no disaster would avert the ultimate triumph of our arms. He at once took measures to organize negro regiments; and no member of the administration cared more faithfully than he for those humble defenders of the Union. He protected their interests at every point, and long refused to exchange prisoners with the rebel authorities because they would not include our black soldiers in the exchanges. Perhaps there was no point in all the complications of the war which subjected Mr. Stanton to so much obloquy as this; but, as in everything else, he would not turn from his work to defend himself, and left the vindication of his conduct to time and the hands of others.

MR. STANTON AND GENERAL GRANT.

Toward General Grant Mr. Stanton entertained a hearty confidence and admiration, from the capture of Fort Donelson till the end of the war. During the canal digging campaign in front of Vicksburg, efforts were made to secure Grant's removal, but Mr. Stanton never acceded to them. It was afterwards suggested that General Banks should relieve Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, but to this the War Department did not agree. Subsequently, when the President had determined to remove Rosecrans from Chattanooga, Mr. Stanton was the first to propose that Grant should be put in his place with extended authority. He also favored the promotion of Grant to the chief command, with the rank of Lieutenant General, and his influence had much to do in securing the passage of that measure through Congress. The creation of the full rank of General at a later period, however, we believe he did not approve, thinking it unnecessary as a reward to Grant, and not wholesome in its relation to republican institutions.

Gen. Grant's elevation to the Presidency was foreseen by Mr. Stanton long before it was generally anticipated. Early in 1866 he said to us: "Andy Johnson is maneuvering for the White House, but Grant will beat him." How deeply he was interested in the result of the last Presidential election was shown in the few speeches which he delivered during the canvass. Many eminent men addressed the electors at that time, but Mr. Stanton's speeches alone were of a high order of eloquence. He regarded all the fruits of the war as involved in the result of the election, and believed that with the defeat of Grant everything that had been gained would be put in peril. In dwelling upon this theme before the public, he spoke with a warmth of passion, a lift of imagination, and a grandeur of ideas that made his language glow like fire. He had the peculiarity, when excited, of thinking at blood heat. His strength, however, broke down during the canvass, and he was obliged to leave several engagements unfulfilled. Afterwards he rallied sufficiently to make a legal argument in a patent case at Cincinnati, and that, we believe, was his final appearance in public. We saw him last at his house, some time in the month of May. As we prepared to leave, after a protracted conversation, in the course of which he had partially promised to write on a disputed point in the history of the rebellion, he said:

"Well, good-bye. If I get well, I will write you an article; and if I don't, you will write me one."

THE SPARTAN IN STANTON'S COMPOSITION.

To direct the War Department through successes, the New York *Times* points out, was an affair of address and courage, but when reverses followed reverses, then it was that the War Department found its need of pluck and grit thoroughly tested. Says the *Times*:

"The required qualities were abundant in Stanton. That he made military mistakes is clear—who even among great soldiers has not? And Stanton was no soldier, but only a famous lawyer, who but partially compensated for lack of technical and professional knowledge by his surplus of energy and zeal. However, he did what few men but Stanton could have done—he clung to his position through thick and thin, never bated jot of heart or hope, remained at the helm alike in storm and sunshine. * * A man of justice so inflexible, of integrity so incorrupt, of patriotism so severe and exacting—a man with views of public duty rising so high above private or personal friendship or privilege—can never expect to gather a great personal following, nor to excite unmixed contemporaneous praise. "Nature," says a great thinker, "when she makes a Spartan, means something by it, and does not expect instant applause, but only gradual and lasting." The Spartan in Stanton's composition, his fierce temper, his rugged honesty, his stern demands of accountability, his small charity for feebleness in times of exigency, his impatience of delays and of excuses, his own rude force, filled some with distrust, some with disgust, and many with hatred. But no man ever so distrusted or detested Stanton as to charge him with self-seeking. What faults he had have been, time out of mind, the characteristic faults of men of his fiery temperament, herculean force, and ceaseless energy. They are faults, too, so much rarer than the opposite ones of cunning, trickery, plundering, and all the loathsome vices of ordinary public life in pacific times, that even his enemies often pardoned them.

HIS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

The *Herald* briefly sums up a noticeable fact, at the conclusion of an article of considerable length. "His friends," it says, "in view of his services as a public man, are millions in number, while the enemies he leaves behind him, with few exceptions, are the unhappy mourners over the "lost cause."

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, hitherto certainly one of Mr. Stanton's most zealous as well as able opponents among the Democratic press, concedes his eminent ability in no half way terms. We quote from that journal:

In force of will, in intellectual power, in administrative capacity, this country has produced few who may be considered his equal. He was the individual who caused victory to perch upon the banner of the North in the late civil war. *Without him nothing was more certain than that the South would have secured her independence.* In comparison with him the other men who were concerned in the management of the war assume small proportions. There are many who have been in the habit of giving the credit for our success to such personages as Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and other military men who, by the side of Stanton, were but as pigmies to a giant. The generals moved upon the military chess-board in obedience to his touch and to the suggestions of his will. He dominated over them by an imperiousness of purpose that compelled them to recognize in him their master and superior. Lincoln himself was a cipher in the Government compared to the War Secretary. * * *

He comprehended the nature of the struggle, and with a daring audacity gave it that fierce revolutionary character which so strongly marked it after his hand was on the helm. He was then in robust and vigorous health, and physically and mentally he bore a marked resemblance to the great Prussian Premier, Bismarck, to whom he was, in our judgment, superior in all respects. * * *

His love of sway was so entire, as well as intense, that it allowed no rivalry with it. He was not given to money making, and was, in that respect, honest, nor was he inordinately addicted to sensual pleasures. There was a stubbornness of purpose, an unyielding tenacity, which in the brute creation is so strongly recognized in the bull-dog. This was seen and felt at the Bar—of which he was one of the brightest ornaments—before his entrance into active political life.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Statistics of Exports and Imports for September, and for the Nine Months of 1869, Ending September.

Monthly report No. 3, series 1869-'70, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, exhibits the trade of the United States with foreign countries during the month of September, 1869, and the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868. The following is a brief synopsis of the matter of the report:

Months.	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values.)	Re-exports (foreign commodities.)
September, 1869	$ 38,632,797	$ 29,693,424	$ 2,789,504
September, 1868	34,524,098	23,587,253	1,520,012
Nine months ended September, 1869	364,583,943	321,855,798	22,164,199
Nine months ended September, 1868	298,623,183	330,412,909	16,67[illegible],935

Proportion transported in American and foreign vessels and vehicles in September, 1869:

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels	$12,933,552	$11,210,337	$ 876,814
Foreign vessels	25,599,245	18,483,087	1,912,691

Proportion transported in American and foreign vessels and vehicles during the nine months ended September 30, 1869:

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels	$114,372,318	$104,462,295	$13,232,471
Foreign vessels	250,191,616	217,393,503	8,931,728

Of the total imports for September, $33,681,-683 was dutiable, $4,851,104 free of duty, $24,234,-537 entered for consumption, and $14,298,250 entered warehouse. Of the total imports for the nine months ended September 30, 1869, the dutiable aggregated $329,950,344; free of duty, $34,613,599; entered for consumption, $208,003,-358; entered warehouse, $156,560,576.

Of the total re-exports for September, the dutiable amounted to $1,150,724; free of duty, $1,638,781; from warehouse, $1,040,737; not from warehouse, $1,748,768. The same particulars for the nine months ended September 30, 1869, were as follows: Dutiable, $8,576,494; free of duty, $13,587,705; from warehouse, $8,298,779; not from warehouse, $13,865,420.

The following are such commodoties as exceeded $1,000,000 in the imports of September:

Free of duty—gold coin, $1,311,447; silver coin, $1,796,293. Dutiable—coffee, $1,713,295; manufactures of cotton, $1,718,862; manufactures of flax, $1,510,205; hides and skins other than furs, $1,136,766; manufactures of silk, $2,451,262; brown sugar, $3,169,453; tin, and manufactures of, $1,012,308; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $3,437,431; wood, and manufactures of, $1,365,074; wool, sheeps', goats' and camels' hair, and manufactures of, $4,147,968.

The principal commodities exported during the month of September, 1869, were as follows:

Live animals, $95,687; corn meal, $182,497; wheat, $8,585,317; wheat flour, $2,419,166; coal, $182,558; cotton, and manufactures of, $2,148,869; dyestuffs, $110,763; furs and fur skins, $79,484; gold bullion, $706,246; gold coin, $274,590; silver bullion, $1,002,377; silver coin, $164,398; hops, $199,427; iron, and manufactures of, $485,172; steel, and manufactures of $171,036; rosin and turpentine, $98,934; oil cake, $259,095; refined petroleum, $3,050,277; bacon and hams, $453,894; beef, $110,167; cheese, $1,255,890; lard, $177,875; pork, $308,504; quicksilver, $100,050; sewing machines and parts of, $149,138; distilled spirits, $145,038; spirits of turpentine, $255,509; tallow, $263,111; leaf tobacco, $2,902,716; manufactures of tobacco, other than cigars and snuff, $150,132; wood, and manufactures of, $831,692.

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during September, and the nine months ending with that month: During September there entered 1,137 American vessels, with a tonnage of 308,612, and 2,479 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 596,014; cleared during same month, 1,165 American vessels, with 314,953 tonnage, and 2,458 foreign vessels, with 563,809 tonnage. During the nine months there entered 7,763 American vessels, with a tonnage of 2,615,927, and 13,276 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 3,554,020; cleared during the same period, 7,469 American vessels, with 2,599,612 tonnage, and 13,542 foreign vessels with 3,784,095 tonnage.

THE TORPEDO PROBLEM.

A Wonderful Solution—A Torpedo Fleet.

For some time past the Naval Department has been engaged in solving the problem of a torpedo boat, capable of firing rapidly and with certainty, under water, a torpedo of one hundred pounds or more. This problem has at length reached a satisfactory solution, and a boat has been completed which is proved by experiment to be faultless in machinery and arrangement. On the 2d instant Secretary Robeson, Vice-Admiral Porter, and Commodore Chase, Chief of the Bureau or Ordinance, went to the Navy-yard at Washington, to witness the experiment with this new engine of destruction. After examining the workings of the machinery, and the manner of firing, one of the destructives was put in the frame, and the party proceeded to the shore to witness the result. A torpedo of only thirty-six pounds was fired with rapidity and dispatch, but the result showed that this small amount of powder, even, would have been sufficient to destroy any ship, by lifting her out of the water and breaking her back, even if her bottom was not knocked out altogether. Mud and water were thrown up together, and the concussion was felt far up in the Navy-yard, the ground being shaken by the shock of the powder against the bed of the river. The concussion felt on board the torpedo-boat was not more than that caused by a wave striking a vessel at sea.

Several torpedoes were fired from the vessel, the explosion of which the party witnessed on board, as they desired to ascertain for themselves the effect of the shock. The result seemed satisfactory, as no change whatever is contemplated in the machinery, which is very simple, and "works to a charm." The torpedo vessel is the *Nina*, a very strong iron boat of three hundred and fifty tons burden, capable of crossing the ocean, and having a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is not impervious to heavy shot, but can be made so, and is capable of resisting any ordinary projectile that could be brought to bear on her from the decks of a ship of war. Her decks will be made torpedo and shot-proof, and several arrangements will be applied, now that it is known that the torpedo system is a success. Such a vessel as the *Nina*, attacking an enemy's squadron on our coast some dark night, or entering an enemy's port, could destroy half the vessels in the harbor and easily escape, as few vessels could overtake her. Such a vessel could, for instance, enter the harbor of Havana, and destroy every vessel of war in the port, under cover of darkness. A squadron supplied with such boats to be used to attack, after the fight began, and the ships were enveloped in smoke, would have a most decided advantage against an enemy not thus armed for torpedo warfare. It is reported that our torpedo navy will consist of twenty vessels, none of which will have a less speed than twelve knots, and the fastest of them will go seventeen knots.

A REMARKABLE case of sympathy is that of a father and son living in Fleming county, Ky. What one likes and eats the other likes and eats, and what one dislikes and won't eat the other dislikes and won't eat. If one becomes angry or gloomy or happy, to the same degree and in the same time is the other angry or gloomy or happy. They sneeze at the same time, sleep at the same time and the same number of hours, and the most remarkable of all, they dream at the same time, and the dream of one is the same as the dream of the other.

THE TARIFF.

Views of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Wells.

The annual report of David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, as has been announced, was presented to Congress on Monday. Printed in full it would occupy over twenty columns of the COMMERCIAL. His conclusions on the Tariff question are as follows:

THE TARIFF.

We come next to the consideration of the expediency of changes to be made under the tariff, in view of the present condition of industry and the important fact of a large and increasing surplus. The discussion of this question, however, is attended by this peculiarity: that it has hitherto been impossible for any one to suggest any reduction or modification whatever, looking to the abatement of prices artificially maintained in the interest of special industries, without being immediately assailed with accusations of corrupt and unpatriotic motives. These cries have thus far had the effect for which alone they are raised, namely, to prevent discussion, and to divert the attention of the people from the real and true issues. These issues do not at present involve either the theory of free trade or the fact of protection. The questions arising are practical questions purely, concerning only the expediency of individual and specific taxes. The question in each case is a question of the proportion between the benefit known or supposed to accrue from the maintenance of the tax to a class or section of the community, and the relief that would be afforded to the whole of that community by the removal or reduction of the tax. However doctrinaires or extremists on either side may declaim, it is unquestionably true that, in the condition of public feeling as it has been, and at any stage of political philosophy heretofore reached this country, a tax imposed under the tariff which could be proved to be necessary to the maintenance of an industry already established; which employs large numbers of workmen and distributes fairly among them a due proportion of the profits of manufacture; more especially if such manufacture prepares an article for direct and immediate consumption in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the country, it is not to be denied that, whether wisely or not in the largest view of the case, the past temper of the American people has approved of such a tax. But it is furthermore equally true, and will shortly be found so to the satisfaction of any skeptic, that the advance in sentiment and the diffusion of knowledge among the people on this subject within the last two years has been such that, when it can be proved that any tax thus laid upon the community is not necessary to maintain a protected industry in a moderate degree of prosperity; if, moreover, the industry be one which, whatever its absolute proportions, yet contributes to the general wealth and welfare less than it requires; if it be one which yields its profits mainly to the capitalist, instead of dividing the returns equitably among large classes of skilled or ordinary operatives; and especially if it be one whose product is to become in turn the raw material of other and still more extensive industries, so that the enhancement of price at the bottom is repeated through the several successive stages, and thus becomes a tax not only on the final consumer but on each intermediate producer—in such cases the people of the United States will exercise their right to think and to speak of such a tax, whoever may seek to intimidate the official or unofficial organs of public sentiment; and will exercise an independent judgment without respect to the will of highly organized and aggressive associations of capitalists as to the amount in which that tax shall be reduced, or the time in which it shall be wholly removed. And those who deprecate such reforms, be they parties or individuals, will find, however much they may appeal "to the fathers," that "the children's teeth are set on edge."

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TARIFF REFORM.

The experience of the last few years has been equivalent to a demonstration that any attempt to reconstruct the tariff as a whole, on any basis of principle, is practically impossible, the diverse interests of the different sections of industries being sufficiently powerful, under almost any circumstances, to ingraft upon a bill during its passage such modifications as would effectually deprive it of any pretensions to consistency or harmony.

There would therefore seem to be but one available method of tariff reform; which is to adopt the same course that has been taken in respect to the reforms heretofore made in the internal revenue, and which furthermore finds a precedent in all the experience of Great Britain in legislating upon these subjects, viz: to make such modifications or removals of duties, year by year, as experience or the condition of the Treasury may indicate as practicable and desirable; and thus, by pruning, rather than by reconstruction, to gradually attain the greatest degree of simplicity and effectiveness with the least possible burden upon industry and the people. With the adoption of this method of reform as a matter of expediency, the following principle should also be insisted upon as fundamental, viz:

That the maintenance of an average duty of forty-seven per cent., as under the existing tariff, upon all dutiable imports, is excessive and unnecessary, and opposed alike to the highest interests of civilization and humanity, as well as to the proper and healthy growth of all domestic commerce and industry; and that under no circumstances, except for the supplying of certain technical omissions in existing laws, or for the sole and avowed purpose of revenue, should any increase of rate be hereafter permitted.

On such a basis, the work sought to be accomplished in the way of reform would naturally divide itself under two heads: First, reforms made purely and solely in the interest of revenue and administration; and second, reforms [illegible] from contributions, a [illegible] portion only of which accrue to the Treasury; and also a reduction to the minimum of the contributions exacted from that large portion of the community who are consumers of taxed articles without being in turn the producers of protected products.

In respect to reforms pertaining to the first head there can be no essential difference in the policy of any party, inasmuch as the only question which can arise concerning any proposition will be in regard to the accuracy and completeness of the facts alleged. A fundamental consideration, furthermore, in this connection, by universal admission, is that the number of impositions, should be made as few as is consistent with the obtaining of the amount of necessary revenue. The people of the United States can not afford to have a tax collected, for revenue purposes simply, which yields less than half a million of dollars per annum, as a smaller sum affords no compensation for the necessary disturbance to trade and the trouble and expense of collection. On the other hand, the Government should particularly refrain, in the collection of its revenue, from affording any opportunity for evasion and fraud to the dishonest importer which will put his honest competitor at disadvantage. To fret and divert the course of trade by petty obstructions of the character of many now forming a part of the existing tariff, and which have no probable or possible relation to American industry or to the policy advocated by any school of economists, is both useless and mischievous. Of such a nature are the taxes on quicksilver, seaweed, coal oil, glycerine, gum benzoin, lard, manufactures of platinum, annato, paving stones, and bamboo, which, during the fiscal year 1868, yielded severally to the Treasury sums varying from $10 40 to $579, and an aggregate revenue of $1,450 50. The experience of every year, moreover, affords fresh evidence that in nearly every instance where the amount of duty is imposed on any article of small bulk is disproportionate to its value and excessive in rate, the business of importing passes to a greater or less degree out of the hands of the legitimate trade, and into the control of the contrabandist and illicit dealer. Most noticeable examples of the truth of this assertion are to be found in the case of cigars, camel's hair shawls, nearly all expensive chemical preparations, the costly varieties of lace, some varieties of spice, and precious stones in settings. On this last the duty collected on the importations of 1868 was $386, and from morphine and its salts the total revenue was $160. A leading house engaged in the importation of cloves thus writes to the Commissioner: "From 1857 to 1862 we imported 1,238,641 pounds of cloves from Zanzibar. Of that quantity 1,222,114 pounds were entered for consumption, the duty being from four to eight cents per pound. From 1862 to 1869 our importation of cloves from the same place was 779,091 pounds, of which 349,267 pounds were entered for consumption, and the balance sold in bond. What was done with them, we know not, but have no reason to suppose that, as the duty was from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, (gold,) they were smuggled back into the country. The importation of cloves, both in New York and Boston, has been large during the last few years, and if our information is correct, sold mostly in bond. A duty of ten cents per pound on cloves and five cents on clove stems would, I feel sure, yield a large revenue, and also protect the honest trader." The article of musk is one also in which the regular importation is reported to the Commissioner to have ceased, although the domestic consumption remains mainly as before. Whatever of business remains is concentrated in the hands of a single dealer in New York city, who, by making the matter a specialty, is enabled to supply promptly all demands of the trade, and on terms so favorable as to admit of no competition.

In short, of the two thousand articles which are specifically catalogued upon the list of dutiable imports, it is probable that at least one-third might be immediately placed upon the free list without seriously diminishing the revenue, and with great benefit to the trade, industry and morals of the country.

In the inauguration and carrying out of reforms in the tariff of the character indicated under this first head there would seem to be, as already remarked, but little occasion for difference of opinion; but when we come to propositions for reform in tariff taxation having in view a reduction of the cost of domestic production and consumption, the case is different. Against such reforms every special interest whose profits, although possibly excessive, are like to be diminished, arrays itself; and it is broadly taken for granted that whatever of legislation will prove advantageous to the few will, at least, bring nothing of detriment to the many. But it is from the effects of legislation, which, intentionally or otherwise, has, since 1862, been based on just this principle, coupled with legislation based on no principle or intelligence whatever, that the country now more especially demands relief. And although the truth of this assertion has been sufficiently substantiated by a large body of evidence submitted by the Commissioner in his previous reports, yet the importance of the subject renders it desirable that such further facts as the experience of another year has afforded should also be made public. To a brief statement of these, therefore, and to the recommendations which the facts naturally suggest, the Commissioner would next ask attention.

California Wagons.

The peculiarity of these wagons consists in the substitution of wood for steel springs, and a combination of the leather thoroughbrace principle. Also a spring steel axle, running under the bed, rendering the wagon elastic, extremely light, and durable. The weight these wagons will carry in proportion to their own, is perfectly astonishing. We were shown a trotter, weighing but 115 pounds, that is warranted to carry a man weighing 170 pounds with safety: one weighing 150 will carry two ordinary men; one weighing 250 will carry 800 pounds. Mr. Price of the Tremont livery stable, has been driving a fast pair before one of these wagons the last three months, often with another man in the wagon with him. Mr. Price's weight is over 200 pounds, to say nothing of the weight of a companion. His wagon weighs just 148 pounds. There are also double-wagons, for four persons, weighing but 325 pounds, and there are several that have been running for a year or more, in San Francisco, we are informed, weighing but 275 pounds each. The grand climax of all, however, is a nine-seated park phaeton, or drag, for four-in-hand—a very stylish and unique affair, showing the application of the principle on a large, as well as on a small scale. Every livery stable in San Francisco has one of these drags, and splendid four-in-hand teams for their patrons. The patentees claim that a horse can trot faster in one of their light wagons than any other ever made of any kind, not excepting the skeleton wagon.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HEAR IT!

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it!

If you've anything to say,
True and needed, yea or nay,
Say it!

If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it!

If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it!

If some hollow creed you doubt,
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it!

If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others through the night,
Light it!

If you've any debt to pay,
Rest you neither night or day,
Pay it!

If you've any joy to hold
Next your heart, lest it grow cold,
Hold it!

If you've any grief to meet,
At the loving father's feet,
Meet it!

If you've given light to see
What a child of God should be,
See it!

Whether life be bright or drear,
There's a message sweet and clear
Whispered down to every ear,
Hear it!

SAMANA.

The Key to the Gulf of Mexico.

Its Acquisition by the United States on a Lease for Fifty Years—What the English and French Think of It—First American Territory in the West Indies.

It seems certain that negotiations have taken place between our Government, represented by Generals Babreck, Ingalls and Sackett and the Republic of San Domingo, for the lease of the Bay of Samana, as an American naval station in the West Indies. Our flag has been formally planted on the island, and $150,000 in gold paid down on the first installment of a fifty year's lease, the same sum to be paid annually hereafter. The $150,000 employed in the first payment was out of a sum of $200,000 appropriated a couple of years ago to be employed in accomplishing the same object by Mr. Seward. The contract, it is supposed, will be immediately ratified by Congress, and then will follow the fortification of our possessions.

The Bay of Samana has a coast line of nearly a hundred miles with numerous caves adjacent to the coal and timber, and enjoys a capacity for harboring the fleets of the world. It contains within itself all the requisites for ship-building—finest timber, iron, coal and copper, while the bay and harbor is the finest in the West Indies.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AT SAMANA FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Samana is no new line of the American Government, for fifteen years ago, when Franklin Pierce was President and William L. Marcy Secretary of State an energetic effort was made to secure it, in which General (then Captain) George B. M'Clellan was entrusted with a special mission looking a harbor and site for a naval station in the West Indies. Captain McClellan in the summer of 1854 sailed in the frigate Columbia, first to St. Domingo and then to other islands in the vicinity, and returned home in September with a vast amount of information of considerable importance. The result of his inquiries was the selection for the proposed station and harbor of the bay and peninsula of Samana, the advantages of which were set forth in two reports—one on the harbor and its defences and the other descriptive of the island—but neither of which have been given to the public, doubtless owing to the secret nature of the expedition. Negotiations were at once opened with the government of St. Domingo and every endeavor made to obtain the cession of the bay and peninsula to the United States, but without terminating in the desired acquisition, owing, it was supposed at the time, to the jealousy of the European Powers and their influence upon the Dominican government.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OPINION.

It is somewhat remarkable that shortly before Captain McClellan selected Samana as a suitable naval station, the British Consul at St. Domingo, Sir R. Schomburg, forwarded to his government a communication descriptive of the same spot, and pointing out its importance as a place for the erection of an arsenal and naval depot. This communication was published in London in 1852 [illegible] with these remarks:

"In its geographical position the greatest importance of the Isthmus and Bay of Samana is central. The fertile soil is fit for the cultivation of all tropical productions, its spacious bays and anchoring places offer shelter to the navies of the world, and its creeks afford facilities for the erection of arsenals and docks, while the adjacent forests yield the requisite woods for naval architecture. Still the chief advantages does not consist in these advantages alone, but in its geographical position, forming, as it does, one of the principal keys to the Isthmus of Central America and to the adjacent Gulf of Mexico."

The French likewise seem to have had their eyes on Samana, and M. de Saint Remy, an agent of that Government described it as follows:

"Samana is one of those maritime positions not often met with in a survey of the world. Samana is to the Gulf of Mexico what Mayotte is to the Indian Ocean. It is not only the military, but also the commercial key of the Gulf; but the latter is of infinitely greater importance under the pacific tendencies of European politics." The Bay of Samana being placed to the windward of Jamaica, Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico, and lying, moreover, about due northeast of the great isthmus which now so powerfully attracts the attention of the world, M. St. Remy calls it "*a tete du pont*" to the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

These English and French opinions are important, inasmuch as they define the value which practical and far-seeing men place upon our new acquisition, a value which must be very much enhanced when the Isthmus of Darien is pierced and opens a channel for the commerce of the world from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, which will become the highway from Europe and the Atlantic States to Australia and the Pacific coast of South America.

THE HISTORY OF SAMANA.

Historically speaking, Samana is a place of no little interest. It was visited by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery, toward the close of the fifteenth century, and two hundred years later it became, from its defensive position, the rendezvous of a band of buccaneers. When Columbus visited Samana, on the 12th of January, 1493, a dispute occurred between a boat's crew of his men and a party of natives, in which two of the latter were wounded by the Spaniards in self-defense. "This," says Washington Irving, in his life of Columbus, "was the first contest with the Indians, and the first time that native blood was shed by white men in the New World."

POMP OF ROYALTY.

Fuss and Nonsense at Rome by the Catholic Powers.

To give some idea of the pomp still maintained here by the representatives of the great Catholic Powers—France, Spain and Austria—on public occasions it will suffice to describe the train with which Count Trautmansdorf proceeded to the Vatican to present the credentials, on the morning of the 25th, in public form, having already presented them in private form, be it observed, exactly a year ago. First came a detachment of dragoons, then, in gaudy liveries, the servants of the Ambassador's suite, on foot, followed by the Ambassador's own servants, also on foot, carrying his official cushions and umbrella. In the first carriage was the Counsellor of Legation and an attache, with the credential letters from his Apostolic Majesty of Austria. In the second the Ambassador, with Monsignor Nardi, Auditor of the Rota Tribunal for Austria, sitting opposite him; two chasseurs and the dean of the servants walked by the carriage doors. In the third carriage came three chansellors of the legation, Counts Blome, Reverbera and Zaluski. In the fourth two chamberlains and one secretary of the Embassy; in the fifth three counts and one baron, attaches to the Embassy; in the sixth the noble officers of the antechamber; in the seventh and eighth the officers of the Ambassador's household. All these carriages were escorted by dragoons. Five ecclesiastical equipages followed—those of the Austrian Cardinal Schwartzenberg, De Silvestris, Rauscher and Hohenlohe, and Monsignor Nardi. Another detachment of dragoons closed the pageant.—*Rome Letter to N. Y. Herald.*

The Death of Stonewall Jackson—How He was Killed.

General Joseph W. Revere, who commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, of the Federal army at the battle of Chancellorsville, writes to the New York *Herald*, giving additional proof that General "Stonewall" Jackson was killed by his own troops. General Revere states that on the night of Saturday, the 2d of May, 1863, his brigade was thrown out upon the Orange Court House plank road near Chancellorsville, and about twilight he rode to the front to inspect the picket line. While there he heard the sound of an approaching cavalcade from the Confederate lines, and from it in a few moments a man rode up near him on horseback, so close that he was plainly distinguishable, and then, turning, rode back toward the Confederate lines. This strange horseman had just disappeared when a volley of musketry was heard, and seen to come from the Confederates, and Gen. Revere, being disguised in a uniform common to both sides, rode in that direction, and in a few moments came upon a group of three Confederate officers, two of whom were supporting the third, who was fatally wounded by the volley which had just been heard to come from the Confederate pickets. One of these officers seeing General Revere, and supposing him to be a Confederate, ordered him to "ride up there and see what troops those were." He rode off, and by a circuitous route regained the Federal lines. Two weeks afterward he saw in the Richmond *Enquirer* a detailed account of the death of General Jackson, and mentioning the circumstance of an unknown soldier appearing on the spot, and who was ordered to ride up and reconnoitre by the officers accompanying General Jackson, in whom, of course, General Revere recognized himself. This statement appears to conclusively settle that Stonewall Jackson was killed by his own troops, as General Revere states positively that there were none others in the direction from which the firing came.

181975

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

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And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

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And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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THE AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Few speculations concerning the great Council have been more groundless, or less warranted by generally known facts, than the notion that the American bishops will appear in its proceedings as the champions of liberal ideas. This notion was at first put forth as antecedently probable. The character, it was supposed, would be in harmony with the American origin and education of some of these ecclesiastics, and with the American relations of all of them. Then, it was announced as a thing certain, that the American bishops, perhaps in connection with their enlightened brethren of Germany, and with the upholders of the Gallican Propositions from France, or perhaps by themselves as being in advance of the most progressive ecclesiastics of the old world, would certainly justify the claim often made, that the Catholic Church in the United States is in full sympathy with the spirit of the nineteenth century. Such anticipations, we fancy, were more commonly entertained by liberals in Europe than by the friends of progress in this country. We know that it is the belief of many sincere Catholics over there, who are also admirers of republican institutions, that the Papal Church has laid aside a portion of the despotic character which belongs to it in Europe. People here mostly knew too much to indulge any hopes so baseless, and were therefore not disappointed by the statement of the mere truth, published in our issue of yesterday, that "this notion of the liberality of the American Bishops is all a delusion, and that they follow blindly the Papal lead."

The fact is that, in the church of Rome, extraordinary carefulness is exercised in the selection of bishops. In France and Italy a bishop, though not directly appointed by the Pope, can receive consecration only with the Pope's approval; in the United States he receives his appointment directly from His Holiness. He is always entirely devoted to the great personage by whose gift he enjoys his power and dignity. No man is ever placed in this position of influence, whose character is not perfectly ascertained. His natural disposition, his tastes, the tendencies of his nature are scrutinized with the utmost wariness and particularity. His antecedents from youth are inquired into, and we have the authority of a person, once a devoted adherent of the Papacy, for stating that even a boyish display of a certain sort of independence of character on the part of a candidate is regarded as a decisive objection to his preferment. It is well known that Archdeacon PALEY's chapter on Property, in his Moral and Political Philosophy, kept him from becoming a Bishop of the Church of England. The reader remembers that, in the chapter referred to, the origin of individual possession is illustrated by the example of a flock of pigeons, in which the biggest and strongest bird, by beak and valor, makes good its right to the largest share of the portion thrown to the bevy. When the Archdeacon's name was proposed to GEORGE III. as that of a suitable person to be raised to the Bench, his Majesty exclaimed, in much indignant excitement, "What! make Pigeon PALEY a bishop? What!" And PALEY died an archdeacon. The King saw that a man capable even of illustrating the tremendous subject of hereditary possession in a manner suggestive of ludicrous ideas, would never do for a spiritual lord. And we may be perfectly sure that no priest who ever did or said anything which ingenuity could torture into liberalism, or sympathy with Hyacinthian proclivities, is ever made a bishop of the Papal church. As Mr. TORRICELLI remarks, in his article on the Council (see *Old and New* for January), "Liberal priests and monks are not selected by Popes for such offices, and if occasionally one is nominated as bishop or archbishop, by the government of a country, he can never obtain a confirmation of his appointment from Rome." Of course now and then, in spite of care in the selection, a bishop may change his opinion, or his sympathies, after consecration. Such instances are rare, but when one of the kind occurs it is not difficult to place him in a position in which he can do no mischief. What has become of Bishop O'CONNOR, formerly incumbent of the See of Pittsburgh? He was an eloquent advocate of Irish independence. Perhaps he was indiscreet. At any rate he has ceased to be a bishop.

We may confidently believe that our American bishops will not make even an objection to whatever His Holiness desires the Council to do. To them he is the Vicar of CHRIST, and to submit to his will is at once their duty and their pleasure. Obedience is honor, not servitude.

THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

The enemies of the English Premier take special pains to point out his failures. No occasion, however trivial, escapes the keen vision of the Conservatives, for the greatest enemies the Premier has to-day are to be found in their ranks. The effect of his administration they argue is to break down the barriers which for generations have kept the masses in bounds. Especially do they find this illustrated in the attitude of Ireland at the present moment. It was a pithy saying of NAPOLEON's, that if the French people were granted an inch they would take an ell. So the Conservatives argued when the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up. It was a question that they were opposed to bringing up. For at least three generations, they have been in the habit of putting it behind them with a wave of the hand. The bare recognition of the claims of the Irish people to a hearing, on the Premier's part, was looked upon as a fatal mistake, worse than a blunder. To this hour the Conservatives profess to regard the increasing disaffection of the Irish people as a direct result of the policy adopted by Mr. GLADSTONE. They are wilfully blind to the experience of other nations, and ignore the teachings of history. It is a marvel to find men at the present day, claiming to represent the most civilized nation on the globe, attempting to carry out the theories which obtained in the seventeenth century. This is, in effect, the position of the Conservative party in England to-day. They attribute the restive attitude of the people of Ireland, the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and the spread of Fenianism to the mistaken clemency of the Administration. The tenor of their arguments warrants the conclusion that nothing but the general diffusion of liberal ideas, which has lifted the English people, and which [illegible] them the English Government up to the plane of human progress, prevents the Conservatives from clamoring for the blood of Rossa and the remainder of the Fenian prisoners—precisely as the forefathers of the Conservatives adopted the wheel, faggot and gibbet, or as some of the same school clamored for the head of O'CONNELL when the electors of Clare returned him.

The friends of the Administration on the other hand refer with exquisite satire to the results of the exterminating policy, as shown in the history of the unhappy Island from the hour that the Prince of Orange assumed the reins of government, down through the summary measures of CROMWELL, and MARLBOROUGH, not forgetting the policy of the last of the GEORGES. They say, and with a show of reason, that the Irish people are difficult to govern, dwelling upon their peculiar temperament as an impulsive, suspicious, spirited people, quick to take offense, habitually incautious, reckless. And yet, upon the other side of England, a nation boasting five times the population of Ireland, possessing almost precisely similar traits, equally mercurial and fickle in their disposition, and irrepressible in imagination, are governed by one man, are obedient to all the forms, ceremonies and customs he chooses to impose upon them.

It cannot be urged that the secret of the good order to be found in France, compared with the scenes of lawless violence which have occurred recently in various counties in Ireland, is to be found in the exercise of the bayonet and sword. The proportion of bayonets employed to overawe the population of Ireland at any time in the past eighty years—ever since the fitful uprising of 1798—has been equal to that used in France. The government has been at extraordinary expense in maintaining an unparalleled constabulary force, which, in times of unusual excitement, as in that of 1847-8, was swelled to the number of 300,000.

A careful review of the history of Ireland from the time CROMWELL and MARLBOROUGH sought in the sword an instrument of pacification, until the present hour, warrants the belief that mere coercive measures on the part of the Government will always be attended with failures. The panacea for all the vexations and alarms which Ireland has caused the Government is to be found in peaceful measures, looking towards the enforcement of the same laws, and the furtherance of the same policy, to the most trivial details, in Ireland as in England. In a word, the distinctions made in an hundred matters, socially and politically, which now obtain in England, must be swept aside. Instead of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the English people; instead of being compelled by desperate straits to supply the armies and navies with at least a third more than their fair proportion, they should be placed precisely upon the same footing as their wealthy neighbors upon the other side of the channel; and to attain that end it is necessary that they should not be controlled in the matter of choosing representatives from their midst, instead of being regarded as dependents by profligate noblemen who represent them in the gambling hells of Europe, and waste in the *salons* of Paris the rentals and emoluments which rightly should enrich and improve the condition of their constituents.

There never was a time when the masses in Ireland were more firmly united in their efforts to secure an equal footing than at the present time. In 1847, when MITCHELL, O'BRIEN and MEAGHER attempted to incite an insurrection, the Orangemen almost to a man volunteered their services to the Government, and thousands upon thousands were sworn in in the special force. Now, however, the gratification expressed by an Orange member of Parliament upon hearing the news of the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, is seized upon as an opportunity by Orangemen to applaud to the echo the insult thus aimed at the Government. At a soiree of the Duke of Orange Lodge, a member of Parliament spoke thus:

> "I hold that it is no part of the duty of Orangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Fenians. The Government of England have got into a difficulty. They calculated, to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Orangemen and Protestants were like a spaniel—the more you kick it the more it will lick you. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the English people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, the Orangemen will stand aside, and will protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths."

Significant language, the more especially when it is remembered that the men who applauded these sentiments twenty years ago voluntarily held bayonets at the breasts of those who threatened the Government. It is still more significant, however, to hear such words as these coming from the lips of a D. G. M. Addressing an audience composed of Catholics and members of his lodge, one Captain MADDEN, of Monaghan, said that—

> "Gladstone's government having sown the wind, were shortly about to reap the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances. What should be the conduct of the Orangemen in Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the government? By no means. Let them do their own dirty work, and let the Orangemen not give them the slightest assistance. The *habeas corpus* act was again to be suspended, and the screw clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of peace, in the shape of land bill, will shortly appear. Then follow more soldiers, more police and more taxes, and the wounds of Ireland would be healed by another bloody revolution to the tune of 'No surrender.'"

In times past, the English government found safety in the assertion that where "three Irishmen were banded together, one of them would be found a traitor." The signs of the times do not favor this means of refuge to-day. Matters in Ireland are fast approaching a crisis.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is said to have possessed so extensive and minutely accurate knowledge of the maps of the British islands, that he seemed to have visited every village. Though few, if any Americans of the present day, are as learned in that way as the eccentric Virginian, familiarity with the great outlines of the subject, with the relative positions of the chief counties and cities, is a very common attainment among them. But how many members of Congress could tell off-hand how many rivers Avon there are in England, on which of them Stratford stands? or what streams are connected by the Kennet and Avon canal? How many of the first ten young American ladies who read CHAUCER, can tell, *impromptu*, the distance between the Tabard in Southwark and the shrine of Saint THOMAS in Canterbury, even though they may have deeply sympathized with one of Mr. DICKENS's youthful heroes because he had to traverse the space unprotected and alone? We fear that we are sometimes unjust, or forgetful of our own deficiencies, when we laugh at some of the reported blunders of English people in American geography. To be just in this, as in other matters, it is necessary to discriminate.

However, after making the needful allowances and distinctions, it is still true that our trans-Atlantic kinsmen are discreditably ignorant of American geography in its several departments. A London correspondent of a New York paper, referring to the Alabama claims, apologizes for England's treatment of us during the war, by ascribing it to defective information, especially defective geographical information. Englishmen, he thinks, simply made a great mistake, for which they are now sincerely sorry, and the shame of which ought mainly to be laid to the account of their schoolmasters. They were ignorant of the rivers, mountains and other features of the country, which determine military operations; and they were ignorant of the distinctive characters and relative resources of the two sections entering upon war. How far this condition of the British mind may be reasonably pleaded in mitigation of damages, is a question for the decision of the diplomatists,—about the ignorance alleged there can be no doubt.

In fact, the ruling class over there have long been notoriously bad geographers. Some noteworthy facts bearing upon the subject were published a few years ago in the Reports on Educational Reform, prepared in response to a resolution of Parliament. In those reports it was shown that boys, in American parlance young men, mostly sons of the gentry, ready to enter the University, and familiar with the name and situation of every town or village of note in ancient Greece and Italy, knew nothing about the modern condition of those countries, nothing about the great cities of Germany, little about the British Colonial possessions, and nothing about the western continent. These young men were embryo legislators of the British empire. As evidence that the defects of their instruction in school have not commonly been supplied by subsequent study, we may remind the reader of Mr. CORDEN's allegation made shortly before his death concerning the slight geographical knowledge of members of the House.

With regard to America, in particular, English gentlemen have usually been utterly uninformed or misinformed. All have read of the surprise and gratitude of the old Duke of Newcastle, a Cabinet Minister in WALPOLE's time, on being told that Cape Breton was an island. "Cape Breton an island! who would have thought it? I must go and tell, &c." Just before the Revolutionary war, Colonel BARRE, whose speech on American resistance every school boy used to know by heart, said to the elder QUINCY, in England:

> "When I returned to this country, I was often speaking of America, and could not help speaking well of its climate, soil and inhabitants, but will you believe it? more than two-thirds of the people of this island thought the Americans were all negroes."

GOLDSMITH, in the latter part of his career, habitually associated with the most intelligent men in London. His Deserted Village was published in 1770. In that poem Georgia is referred to as a land in which "blazing suns fiercely shed intolerable day"—in which "matted woods birds forget to sing," where "the dark scorpion gathers death around," and where "crouching tigers wait their hapless prey."

These illustrations of ignorance or of misinformation are worthy of mention only as indicating an indifference in the British mind towards American facts and affairs, which has continued almost ever since. The correspondent referred to above says that, even now, "four Englishmen out of five would not think it at all out of the way if you told them Alabama was in Chicago." Does not Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, M. P., editor of the *Athenæum*, have the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers both in Ohio? Yet this gentleman studied [illegible]

Our object in thus dwelling on this subject is not to increase the existing sentiment of resentment for the injuries which we have received. The proper effect of the statement would seem to be the reverse of provocation. Though in English ignorance of us we may not recognize even an apology for what the nation did, we can afford to abate our indignation with a slight mixture of contempt in the reflection that, in sending forth Alabamas and in making mouths for himself out of our misfortunes, JOHN BULL was simply true to his role of blunderhead. With Ireland in its present mood on hand and with the Alabama question still to settle—his state of mind can not be enviable. Should he get safely out of these scrapes he will doubtless pay more attention in future to geographical studies.

THE time is at hand when the representatives of the Republican party in the State Legislature by their acts will have to declare which they respect most, the popular will or the Treasury Ring. They will not be able to plead ignorance of the popular will. It has been expressed with unmistakable emphasis, and will not be trifled with. The manner of Mr. MACKEY's election last winter will not bear scrutiny. No Republican who desires to stand well can safely indorse that proceeding by contributing to his re-election. Mr. MACKEY is the avowed and persistent opponent of the proposition to reform the department by making the Treasurer a salaried officer, and placing the public money beyond private use. If he is re-elected he and the clique will resist with all their power this reasonable measure—a reform on which the Republican masses have fully determined. Republican Senators and Members, who respect public sentiment in this regard, will make a poor beginning by giving a new lease to the ring that will do their utmost to defeat the reform. There is but one course for Republicans in the Legislature to pursue. They must start right by bestowing the honors and profits on those only who are in perfect sympathy with the loud and universal demand for Retrenchment and Reform.

IT is, we presume, known to the profession that Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS having formed a partnership in Chicago which promises extraordinary business advantages, has gone to that city to reside. By the removal of Col. ROBERTS the Pittsburgh bar loses one of its most distinguished ornaments and society here one of its most genial and intelligent members. During our late war his services in the army of the Potomac were of the most important and creditable character; but his legal practice in Pittsburgh was necessarily much deranged by such prolonged absence from home. As a sound lawyer and eloquent advocate Col. ROBERTS holds a very high rank in the estimation of the profession—and we are glad to know that in his new sphere of exertion in Chicago, he will add to the reputation as a jurist which he already enjoys. A more honorable and high-minded gentleman does not live than Col. ROBERTS. He leaves Pittsburgh with the deep regrets of all who enjoy the privilege of his friendship.

IT is reported that it is the intention of Gen. GRANT at an early day to recommend some substantial token of gratitude to Mr. STANTON, whom the country will long remember as the great War Secretary. A movement is on foot in New York in the same direction, and in any event, there are those who would esteem it a privilege to join in it,—indeed, could it be understood that such a proceeding would be agreeable to Mrs. STANTON's family, it would be difficult to find a quarter where it would not have ardent supporters. Mr. STANTON, before he died, repeatedly declined such tokens of gratitude; and it is reasonable to suppose that Mrs. STANTON will be actuated by the same feeling. The estate left by Mr. STANTON, though not immediately productive, is good property, mostly in Washington city, is understood to be worth not less than seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE report which has been set afloat from Washington about a new Cuban policy by the administration, we suspect should be accepted, if at all, with several grains of allowance. This is not saying that General GRANT and his Cabinet will not do all that consistently can be done for Cuba, in the interest of freedom and progress. This would involve no change. There is no reason for supposing that the line laid down in the President's message will not continue to be the policy of the Government, and this does not preclude the possibility of substantial support to the cause of the Cubans.

AT a dinner given by Mr. ROMERO to Mr. SEWARD, in Mexico, on the 3d instant, the former gentleman said that at the head of those who felt that the unanimous desire was that the French invasion of Mexico should terminate, and were in favor of solving the problem by force, was General GRANT—a statement which corresponds to what was the general understanding at the time. No doubt exists that a knowledge of General GRANT's ideas in this connection had the effect to "hurry up" the French in getting out of the country which they had invaded to establish a hateful dynasty.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL.

Public Opinion—What the People Say.

ALLEGHENY CITY, December 24, 1869.

MR. BRIGHAM, SIR: I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper ever since its commencement. You certainly have been untiring in your efforts to produce a paper not only acceptable to the public, but really, in my opinion, you have done a work in this respect for which the great public owe you a lasting debt. But, sir, in your efforts to purge the Republican party of all elements contained therein destructive of its life and growing power, there is a labor and a braving of the enmity and fiendishness, that always manifests itself at being exposed, in those who, under cover of a ring, or other arrangements, are satiating their unscrupulous appetites for wealth, I say herein lies the very great obligation both of the Republican party and the whole people, who are being governed by this party in power. As one of this Republican party, and one of this great nation, permit me to return you my grateful thanks.

While reading over the testimony on your preliminary hearing, it occurred to me that Mr. Colvile would be a valuable witness for you. He was in the Legislature at the time Mr. Quay was, and no doubt he would remember several things which may have escaped the recollection of Mr. Quay. You know that some times men's memory fails them, their distinctness of recollection is lost, and fog seems to settle around certain transactions by which they are either dimmed or entirely lost sight of. In such case a reminder is of great importance. I would suggest this name as one, and think I can give you others before the time comes to use them. Don't be discouraged; your case is that of the entire community, and every person that I hear talk is of one mind; all say "Expose the inside workings of our office-hunting cliques." YOUR FRIEND.

A LETTER FROM MR. STANTON.

Expectations Concerning Himself—A Reference to the Past.

Gen. Moorhead, in his remarks at the citizens' meeting on Monday, read the following letter from Mr. Stanton, but by an omission it was not included in the report:

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your favor was received this morning. That you should be able to rejoice at my being restored from labor and professional toil which the restoration of my health requires, and that will, I hope, contribute to its full establishment. The recent improvement is very encouraging, and my strength restored, I shall need help from no one beyond the invigorating cordial of friendship and good wishes of good people like yourself, of which, thank Providence, I seem to have no lack. In respect to the subscription you mention, and the generosity of the people of Pittsburgh, I have no doubt of their liberal kindness, and that many would rejoice at the opportunity to evince it; but I know of no extremity that could reconcile me to it while I am capable of earning my daily bread by daily labor, and short of starvation of my family. To such extremity I hope never to reach. Although my health and the vigor of my life, at the period of its greatest ease and professional prosperity and social comfort, have been lost in the public service, the consciousness of high duty fulfilled takes away much of the regret such loss might have occasioned—especially as the public station was not sought after, but was cast upon me by unexpected call in the day of danger. In all the dark years of discouragement, disaster, persecution and calumny my heart was upheld by the reflection that such troubles could only be for a brief period compared with the great hereafter. I am, therefore, cheerfully resigned to my own lot for the short term of service that remains, not envying the apparent prosperity of those who have prospered by the fortunes of war, and I trust that strength will be given for my "soul to watch on," however rugged and short may be the path.

That the blessings of Providence may be bountifully bestowed upon you and yours, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

Fifty Thousand Square Miles of Coal.

The New York *Herald* has a correspondent exploring the resources of the territories of the West opened up by the Pacific Railroad. It is a pretty heavy undertaking, but some of the speculations are of great interest and importance. Recent discoveries, according to the writer, have revealed the existence of immense coal fields, stretching from the British possessions almost down to Texas, and including an inexhaustible store of superior coal on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and especially on the eastern side. A scientific agent employed by the railroad company has verified the fact that the five thousand square miles of coal lands lie between the line of the Union Pacific Road, and the Arkansas river. Only these veins, and not many of them, have thus far been opened in Kansas and Nebraska. But the coal lands of the West—east and south of the Missouri river, we suppose—the *Herald* asserts cover an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, however, the supply is more than equal to demand. The Great Basin, which was long supposed to be an utter waste, is now thought to abound in coal. Unquestionably these discoveries of coal in our Western States and Territories promise the most substantial enrichment and prosperity to those comparatively unexplored and unsettled portions of our great country.

IN the case of Keller vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tried before Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, sitting at *Nisi Prius*, in Philadelphia, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of three thousand dollars, just the limited amount of railway damages allowed by a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff's son was on a passenger train which collided with a freight train. The doors of the car being locked, he could not escape, and the car taking fire, he was roasted to death. Referring to the law which limits railway damages to three thousand dollars, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "We regret in this case that the jury did not go beyond the sum established in the act, and thus show their feeling of contempt for a species of legislation that [illegible]"

DURING last November twenty-five ships sailed from Liverpool and other ports in the Mersey, carrying 7,122 passengers, of whom 662 were cabin and 6,530 were steerage passengers. Of the 7,122 passengers 6,501 were destined for the United States, and 219 for Canada. The above ships sailed under the regulations of the "Passenger act." Of "short ships" there sailed twenty-eight, carrying 856 passengers, of whom 619 were destined for the United States. The emigration from the Mersey during the first eleven months of 1869 exceeded by 42,925 the number during the same period of 1868.

DR. LEWIS SAYRE, of New York city, has written a pamphlet, describing three cases of lead palsy, resulting from the use of cosmetics containing a lead poison, to give artificial whiteness or softness to the complexion. Dr. Sayre thinks that some such deleterious substance forms an essential ingredient of all nostrums sold as "bloom of youth," "beautifying lotions," etc., and warns ladies against the use of them, as the poison is sure to be absorbed by the skin and penetrate to the nerves.

THE Oneida, New York, community of socialists have lately made an experiment with a laundry on a large scale, the result of which is of interest and value to the advocates of co-operative housekeeping. They erected a laundry building and supplied it with the most approved appliances, the whole costing $6,000, and they find that the week's washing of the two hundred and thirty-seven persons in the community is now accomplished at an actual cost of 29 cents a head.

LOVE'S TRUE IDEAL.—It must be rare indeed, that we meet with one to whom we are prepared to be quite ideally related, as she to us. We should have no reserve; we should give the whole of ourselves to that society; we should have no duty aside from that. One who could bear to be so wonderfully and beautifully exaggerated from day to day!—I would take my friend out of her low self and set her higher, infinitely higher, and there know her. But, commonly men are as much afraid of love as of hate. They have lower engagements. They have near ends to serve. They have not imagination enough to be thus employed about a human being, but must be cooping a barrel, forsooth.—*Thoreau.*

LOSSES by fire in New York City in November foot up $150,000, and in this city for the same time about $25,000 less, but nearly half of the loss was in the destruction of a large woolen and cotton mill. [illegible] in Philadelphia, where our firemen could not obtain an adequate supply of water. The total losses by fire in the United States during November amount to about $2,700,000, not counting any under $25,000, [illegible]

ON the 18th inst. young Gifford, confined in Ozark, Ark., jail on a charge of complicity in the killing of young West at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a party of ruffians, and killed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

What Legislation May be Expected—The State Treasury Question.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble on Monday next, and the people are preparing for the worst, although hoping for better things than they have of late been accustomed to receive from that body. It is not likely that few measures of general legislation are likely to come up. The Erie *Dispatch* says: "The usual private and special bills may be expected, and all the attendant injustice and iniquity. These will continue to oppress the people and to corrupt politicians until popular sentiment asserts itself emphatically, insisting that the subjects of special legislation shall be provided for by general acts. When it is put out of the power of the Legislature to vote monopolies or exclusive privileges to corporations and individuals, the most fertile source of corruption will be removed. The shame of Pennsylvania has of late been a scorn and derision throughout the Northern States, and, as any man knows who has watched its proceedings during its history for three or four years past, he has done any injustice by thinking badly of it. [illegible] The last election showed that it was time to [illegible] candidates, and to be moderately careful about the men who are selected to represent them in the legislature. [illegible]"

On the State Treasurer question, the Lancaster *Express* says: "We apprehend that the great interest and anxiety that yearly center around the appointment of a State Treasurer, spring from the desire and expectation the successful candidate will make a great sum of money by a deliberate violation of a plain law of the State. We had occasion a few months ago to animadvert upon the conduct of a former County Treasurer in this county violating the same law. [illegible]"

Assembling of "Pinchers"—The State Treasury Question—The Unexpended Balance—Cashier Nicholson's Figures

The Greensburg *Herald*, which, as we have said before, has not taken much interest in the reform, but rather inclines to serve the "Ring," has the following advice to the members of the next Legislature. [illegible]

The Reading *Times*, discussing the State Treasury question, says: [illegible]

The Lancaster *Express* thus disposes of the figures of Mr. Nicholson relative to the unexpended balance: "Thos. Nicholson, Mr. State Treasurer Mackey's Cashier, has furnished for the Harrisburg papers what is claimed to be a statement of the true condition of the State Treasury, November 30, 1869. [illegible]"

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith on Mr. Greeley's Position.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith preached in Brooklyn last Sunday on the Bible question. In commenting on an article in the *Tribune*, in which the editor claims that the State has no right, by any word or act, to cross the path or invade the territory of a citizen's conscience, be he Protestant or Papist, Jew or infidel, the reverend gentleman drew a graphic picture of the way Mr. Greeley attempting to carry out his political creed. We quote:

"The proposition is: 'I am a citizen, and I object to the Bible in the schools, Protestant version or our own, as it would be to let the people interpret the Word of God. It is not the prerogative of the Church.' 'Right shall be respected,' responds the State. A Jew approaches: 'I am a citizen, a grievance must be redressed. I deny the divinity of your Lord, the blessed Christ in the Bible, and reject the Christ taught therein.' 'Your claim shall be respected,' says the editor. 'You can leave!' [illegible]"

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says that during Christmas week twelve vessels left that port with 14,262 gallons of petroleum, [illegible] exports from Philadelphia from the first of January to the 28th of December amounted to 31,812,819 gallons against 37,998,717 in 1868.

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

Personal Anecdotes—Incidents in His Stirring Career, Etc.

STANTON'S RELATIONS TO LINCOLN.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

On the night of March 3, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing, and while the President and all with him were enjoying the expectation of to-morrow's inauguration, a dispatch came in from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee for an interview to negotiate peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let General-in-Chief negotiate them; even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, [illegible] broke out sternly:

"Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the President of an obedient and united people, you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office."

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing. "Let me have a pen."

Mr. Lincoln sat down at the table, and wrote as follows:

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written, and then said:

"Now, Stanton, date and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business."

Mr. Lincoln understood him thoroughly, and placed the most unlimited confidence in his loyalty, capacity and statesmanship. The following anecdote gives a striking illustration of the relations which existed between the Chief Magistrate and his Minister of War.

On one occasion, during the fierce part of the struggle, a certain dispatch of the latter was shown the President. [illegible]

Mr. Lincoln, on hearing the story, crossed to the room, and taking the officer's hand, thanked him cordially, and then took Mr. Stanton also by the hand. [illegible]

Only a few days before his death Mr. Lincoln gave still more striking testimony of the affectionate nature of his regard for him. [illegible] "Mr. Lincoln," says a witness, "was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, said, 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present on the occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene."

STANTON AND GENERAL THOMAS.

(From the New York Sun.)

After the facts had become fully known in Washington respecting the disaster of Chickamauga and the success of Thomas in averting the defeat of that calamitous day, Mr. Stanton sent by the hand of one of his Assistants a special message to General Thomas, expressing the gratitude of the War Department for the incomparable service he had rendered on that occasion, as well as in other battles hardly less noteworthy. "Assure General Thomas," said the Secretary in his dispatch, "that it is not by fault that he has not long since been raised to a higher command, worthy of his abilities and his achievements; and say to him that I hope the day is not distant when his merits will receive from the Government the recognition that is their just due." [illegible]

A few days afterward Mr. Stanton [illegible]

STANTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

(From the New York Times.)

Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist Church of Washington City, related the following interesting personal incident in the course of his sermon on Sunday last: About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding the position of Secretary of War, [illegible] Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here he requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were cordially received. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made you a special subject of prayer and have prayed [illegible]"

STANTON'S GREAT CAUSE.

In 1864 a lawyer called at the War Department to transact some official business with the late Mr. Stanton. [illegible]

WHERE THE MUD WAS.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

In the first year of Lincoln's administration, when everything was drifting and uncertain, there was no room for Stanton, but in 1862 he took the place of Cameron in the War Department, and from the first began to correct the evils. [illegible]

WHAT MR. STEWART MEANS.

The New York Union League Club and Edwin M. Stanton.

At the meeting of the New York Union League Club on Saturday evening, a series of appropriate resolutions were offered by Wm. Cullen Bryant, in recognition of the public services of Mr. Stanton, and unanimously adopted. Mr. A. T. Stewart, a man who always has an eye to substantial business results, moved that [illegible] The New York *Herald* interprets in the following paragraph [illegible]

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* maintains that of all the letters and speeches that our controversy with England has given rise to, not excepting Mr. Sumner's famous speech, [illegible] as Secretary Fish's letter [illegible]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Bill Pending in Congress on the Subject.

The friends of the postal telegraph system, which has been brought into practical operation in Europe, with such great success, will press the measure upon Congress, when it reassembles after the holiday recess. There is no doubt the passage of the bill will be resisted by the various telegraph companies throughout the Union, but a public sentiment is likely to be created that will demand its enactment. General Washburne's bill, which has already been introduced in the House, to establish postal telegraphs in the United States, is no halfway measure. It does not leave the business of telegraphing to private companies at all, or to any rivalry on the part of companies with the government. It places the telegraph system on precisely the same footing as the Postoffice service, which does not allow any individuals or company to interfere with the business or revenue of the Post Office by conveying letters. The first section provides—

> "That from and after the 20th day of July, 1871, it shall be unlawful for any person, other than such as are hereinafter authorized, to transport by electric telegraph, or by any device equivalent thereto, any message, information or intelligence of whatever description for hire, or to receive any moneys or reward of any kind for such transmission."

To secure a fair settlement with existing companies, the bill provides that the Postmaster General shall appoint two appraisers and the telegraph companies two, who shall act in conjunction, to appraise the property of the companies and that a fifth appraiser is to be selected by these four, as a sort of umpire, to facilitate the work of reaching a decision. When the cash value is thus ascertained the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for the purchase of the telegraph property of the companies for the use and benefit of the people of the United States. The contract, however, is to be approved by the President and to receive the sanction of Congress. If any telegraph fails to appoint appraisers before the 1st of January, 1871, or if after appraisement any telegraph company shall fail or neglect to convey to the Postmaster General the telegraph property, he is authorized to construct new telegraph lines, and thereafter there shall be no claim on the government to purchase the lines of such a company. While the bill proposes to offer every reasonable inducement to telegraph companies to make a fair purchase of the property of the companies, the government will act very decisively, and leave no ground for speculative hostility or obstruction to the measure. It will leave the telegraph companies as powerless as the old banks were left when the national banking act came into operation, or the private letter carrying companies were when Government postal systems were inaugurated.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various provisions of Mr. Washburne's bill. The machinery it proposes for operating the telegraphs by the Government is surprisingly simple, and in connection with the Postoffice Department, it can be carried on with greater facility and at less cost than under the present system. The people will be able to get the telegraph stamps in their pockets, just as they now do postage stamps, to pay the message in their own homes or offices, and to drop them in convenient Government boxes, as they now do their letters. They will be sure of no delay, partiality or preference in transmitting their messages; for the act provides that every message shall be sent in the order of its arrival. Then how cheap, compared to the present rates. Twenty cents for a message of thirty words and one cent for each additional word to all distances. Only compare this with the present high rates, and it will be seen what a great blessing the proposed government postal telegraph will be to the people—how it will facilitate business and quicken intelligence.

Should this system be adopted we have no doubt it will increase telegraphing in a far greater ratio than cheap postage did letter writing.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Red Sea Higher than the Mediterranean.

An interesting fact in connection with the Suez Canal, is made public, in the report of a careful survey by a nautical man published in the London *Shipping Gazette*. This is, that throughout the canal a steady current moves from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, varying in the velocity from three knots an hour, near Suez, to a knot and a half at the Mediterranean outlet. This current proves that the level of the Red Sea is higher than the level of the Mediterranean. We have this explanation of the remarkable fact:

> "It is supposed to be because of the tremendous evaporation of the Mediterranean. The great inland sea is fed from the Black sea by the powerful current of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and from the Atlantic ocean in the west through the Straits of Gibraltar and by numerous rivers on its south and east, yet the hot and thirsty winds which sweep across it from the great desert of Africa keep it down to a level considerably below the general sea level. [illegible]"

In a practical point of view, this difference in the levels of the two seas signifies that the canal has become a river or an arm of the Indian Ocean flowing into the Mediterranean, and that unless this continual current be checked, the locks to the tide water canal will in time wash down the sandy banks of the canal into its channel and fill it up. A pair of locks consequently will be necessary at the Suez inlet to regulate the flow from the Red Sea.

English Poverty.

THE OTHER END OF THE SCALE.

Mr. Peabody's noble benefactions take but a drop out of the sea of English poverty. Thus they leave the agricultural laborer untouched. The condition of this class is sufficiently described this week, in an official report to Parliament, by a royal commission. A shepherd's wife in Dorsetshire told one of the Commissioners that they got a little butcher's meat now and then, but never from the butcher. "We don't," she said, "buy a bit from Christmas to Christmas." [illegible]

Several men living upon Earl Shaftesbury's estate were examined. Their total average weekly wages were eleven shillings a week. In other places, nine shillings was the highest that could be earned. [illegible] The shepherd's wife says, "One of my sons is gone to America, and there's our Jim, he says he'd like to go, if it wasn't for his bad leg. [illegible]"

The above was repeated in substance by several witnesses. The evidence of the farmers explains why the laborers of the agricultural meetings receive prizes for bringing up large families. A laborer without a family is not deemed an eligible servant, for two boys can do as much work as a man, though their combined wages do not amount to so much!

How to Blanket Horses.

But few persons, comparatively, understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to prevent him from contracting a cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and laid across the rump and part of the animal's back, leaving those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to the flanks and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against an injury from contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the shoulders and lungs were not properly protected. [illegible] never place it so as to cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his overcoat when traveling toward a piercing wind.

Let the lungs of a horse be well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract a cold even if the hind-most part of his body be not covered. Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold and stormy weather, as the most important part of the animal is constantly shielded from cold, and especially when traveling toward a strong current. [illegible]

Fruit Culture in Virginia.

No branch of husbandry has hitherto been more sadly neglected in the Southern States than the cultivation of orchards, and yet there are many districts in which the fruit crop is capable of being made exceedingly profitable. The Richmond *Whig* has recently adverted to this subject, in connection with the [illegible] State Pomological Society and at the recent agricultural fair. The first premium for apples was awarded to a citizen of Rockbridge county, who exhibited 67 varieties. [illegible] In 1860 the value of the orchard products of Virginia was set down at $400,859. [illegible] the Albemarle pippin, [illegible] Ridge. This apple is becoming known in England [illegible] to the yearly revenue of the Virginia farmers.

WASHINGTON.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Great War Minister Dead!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869, 10:00 A. M.

Ex-Secretary Stanton died suddenly this morning, from congestion of the heart. He had been more than usually unwell for the past week, but nobody thought the matter serious till two hours before his death. Surgeon General Barnes was immediately called, but could do nothing. During the last half hour he was speechless and unconscious.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1869.

The joyousness of this Christmas season is turned to sadness for many hearts by reason of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. He made a name for severity and brusqueness while in the War Department, but in private life he was one of the kindest and tenderest of men. He showed the rough side of his character to disloyalty and indecision and worthlessness, but he was a patient and sincere friend, and in social and fireside relations was gentle as a woman. To see him at the War Office in troublous times was one thing; to see him in his own home, and surrounded by his family, was always a delight and a comfort. Doubtless there will be those to speak of him as cruel and implacable. Possibly they knew something of the Secretary, but assuredly they never knew anything of the man. He broke down under the great labors of the war. The long period of rest that he required three years ago, was through the base political treachery of Andrew Johnson, denied to him. He could die at his post, if need be, but he could not desert the country in her peril.

For some years he has been afflicted with asthma, which, to a certain extent, impaired his activity, though it did not touch his powers of mind. Last summer he visited New England, hoping to recruit his health amid her mountains. The climate of the interior was not good for him, and he subsequently became the guest of the Hon. Samuel Hooper at a seaside place on Cape Cod. A month of ocean breezes helped him, and he returned to Washington with his health considerably improved.

The toils and anxieties of six years had, however, undermined his constitution, and for the last eight or ten weeks his friends have lived between the hope of life and the fear of death. At times he was able to be about his business for a few days, and at other times he has been closely confined to his bed and room. Three weeks ago yesterday and to-day, he argued a case before the Supreme Court. Since the 15th he has kept his bed. Last Sunday he kept his bed till afternoon, but happened to be up when the President and Vice President called in the evening to tender him a place on the Supreme Bench. He thought himself improving then, and modestly expressed the hope and desire that he might render the country some further service. He was able to see friends who called during the last three days to congratulate him on his well deserved appointment, and the manner of his promotion and the circumstances attendant upon his confirmation were undoubtedly a great source of pleasure and satisfaction. He lived long enough to see that the nation was heartily grateful for his labors in its behalf, and then, like Lincoln, was struck down in the hour of victory. His condition last night was much such as it had been for a fortnight, and no unusual anxiety or fears were felt on his account. The family were aroused about one o'clock this morning, to find that the disease had taken a new and alarming turn. Surgeon General Barnes was at once called, but could do little for his relief, and he rapidly fell away from life, dying about three o'clock from congestion of the heart, surrounded by all the members of his family. The news of his death was a great shock to the city, at first few persons could believe the report. His closing moments were calm and peaceful, and for the last half hour or so he was speechless.

The funeral will take place from his home on Monday at noon. The arrangements are in charge of Mr. Hooper, one of his most intimate friends. The exercises are, by Mrs. Stanton's wish, to be of the plainest character; there will be nothing of public ceremony. The body has been laid out in the chamber where he died, and none but friends will see it till Monday. It is to be buried at Oak Hill, in Georgetown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1869.

Dust to dust they have laid him, the great Secretary, the loyal friend, the upright citizen. Life's cares and conflicts are over, and he sleeps the sleep of one who adorned justice and has deserved well of his country. He will be maligned by the bitter and vindictive, for as the President said, "He was loved of good men and hated by wrongdoers," but his friends can commit his memory to the nation he did so much to save. Passion and malice will exhaust themselves after a little, and then we shall see that in his day and generation no man did a nobler work than Edwin M. Stanton, whom we have this day buried among the trees of Oak Hill.

The funeral took place at noon, in accordance with the programme heretofore published. The widow being in feeble health, on her account it was impracticable to have the services elsewhere than at his late residence. Thither, half-an-hour before twelve, went the President and Mrs. Grant, the Vice President, the Chief Justice and his Associates, General Sherman and ten of his staff, Admiral Porter and various bureau chiefs from the Navy Department, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Cox, Hoar and Creswell, and Acting Secretary Richardson. Thither also went a body from Senator Sherman's house a dozen members of the Senate, and also in a body from General Garfield's house fifty or sixty members of the lower branch of Congress. There, too, gathered the English Minister, and the Prussian Minister, and representatives from other foreign legations, with the Judges of our District Court, the Mayor and several members of the Common Council, the delegates of the New York Union League, Generals Canby, and Dyer, and Humphreys, and Brice, and others from various posts of duty, three about a dozen bureau chiefs, from the Treasury and the Interior, with a great multitude of other officials of divers rank and station, and there, in the parlor and about the Pleasant House, upon K street, congregated scores of early friends and hundreds of later friends, with veteran soldiers of many a field, and one armed and one legged men, who had the patriot's right to pay their homage to him, and an immense crowd of citizens and strangers to whom the chieftain's name is dear. The house was full some time before noon; the sidewalks for a long distance each way were crowded, and the whole wide street for more than a block was filled with carriages, and all the while the clouds hung low and the rain fell so steadily and pitilessly, that the wonder constantly grew how so many persons could brave its danger and discomfort. Surely it was no common man whom this country will not forget that all these came out to bury.

The body was placed in the coffin at eleven o'clock, and half an hour later the family and immediate friends were called to look for the last time upon the strong and rugged face, the rugged frame worn by sickness and suffering. Then the remains were carried to the parlor by the stout arms of half a dozen soldiers, and followed by Mrs. Stanton and her children and relatives, chief among them the aged mother of Mr. Stanton, who reached here this morning from Ohio. Near the coffin sat the President and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Colfax and the Chief Justice. The ceremonies were simple and impressive, conducted after the manner of the Episcopal Church, whereof Mr. Stanton was a member. The coffin, lined with white satin and devoid of all ornaments but its silver plate and handles, and black trimmings, was almost covered with flowers. Japonicas and heliotropes and wreaths and crosses and bouquets of white and green filled every part of the room with their sweet fragrance. The burial service was read by one minister and the selection of scripture by another, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sparrow, a Professor in Kenyon College at the time Mr. Stanton was a student there. Outside a squad of policemen and thousands of citizens stood in the rain. Down town the departments and city offices were all closed, and every public building was heavily draped in black. Flags were everywhere hung at half-mast, and from the overhanging clouds came a dull booming of minute guns. It was a very sombre morning on which the eye looked, as one stood during the solemn moments in the doorway of the house. The service being ended, soldiers and pall-bearers took up the coffin, and carried it to the hearse, which was drawn by four white horses. Fifteen minutes were occupied in forming the long procession, and then it started for Georgetown and the cemetery two miles away. The whole line of the route was lined with spectators standing in the merciless rain, and windows and house tops were occupied an hour before the cortege made its appearance. About three hundred carriages were in line, and many persons walked with the procession to Georgetown. The cemetery was reached just before two o'clock. In the new portion of the grounds, in front of the chapel, they had dug his grave. Thither soldiers and pall bearers bore the coffin and its enclosure, and under the outstretched branches of the old oak trees, the rector read once again from the burial service, and then the dead was lowered to its last resting place, life's pain and struggle ended, and the praise and blame of the world alike powerless to cheer or disturb him—Edwin M. Stanton, the true friend and good citizen.

Further Subsidy Wanted.

The foreign steamship companies of the lines leaving the port of New York have informed the Postmaster General that they will not carry the United States mails after the 1st of January without an increase of compensation. Mr. Creswell and the Superintendent of the foreign mail service will go at once to New York to try to arrange the difficulties so that there shall not be temporary discontinuance of the ocean service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1869.

Testimonial for Mr. Stanton's Family.

A movement has been started here to raise a considerable sum of money for the family of Mr. Stanton, and its friends are advised that similar movements have been initiated in New York and Philadelphia. An effort will be made to concentrate these various schemes so that the project at which all are aiming may not fail, as such projects have in times past. The Secretary is at the head of the subscription list with one thousand dollars.

Dull Times at the Capital.

Washington is dull enough. The President does not receive visitors, and to-day even omitted his Cabinet meeting. All the departments were closed at noon, so not much work was done in the morning, some of them having but a half force.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1869.

Andrew Johnson and the Wool Tariff.

One of the papers here gives five columns of this morning's issue to a curious story about Andrew Johnson and the wool tariff bill of March 2d, 1867, made up from the records in a case now before the Supreme Court. This measure considerably increased the rates of duty on all wools and woolen manufactures, and when it was presented to Johnson for his signature he characterized it as a lobby scheme for the benefit of a few monopolists, and declared his purpose to veto it. He called to his aid a friend and asked him to write the veto message. This gentleman spent two days on the work, and the document he drew up was accepted by A. J. one evening, with the understanding that it should go to Congress next day. He changed his mind that night and signed the bill next morning. The discarded veto is now printed in full. Johnson, when asked what had caused such a change in his purpose, said a visit of Senator Morgan at the last moment had shown him the bill ought to be signed. The present suit before the court turns on the question at what hour it was so signed, and involves a large cargo of wool.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope's Power Waning.

LONDON, December 29—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Ecumenical Council is visibly growing weaker.

Napoleon to Forcade.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Forcade la Roquette, saying that he accepts the resignation of the Ministry with regret, and it affords him pleasure to acknowledge the services which M. Forcade has rendered the country and the Emperor, in the faithful execution of recent reforms and maintaining public order with a firm hand.

Spain and the Republic.

MADRID, December 29.—Senor Zorilla, Minister of Justice, made a speech at Albecta yesterday, wherein he declared that if the Government cannot find a King, they will throw themselves into the arms of a Republic.

Death of the President of Switzerland.

LUZERNE, December 29.—Victor Ruffy, of the province of Vaud, President elect of Switzerland, died yesterday.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, December 29.—A Suez letter in the *News* says that work on the canal has been stopped, and the passage is still quite hazardous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, December 29.—The approaching session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed for January 10th. Mr. Rouher will be named as President for 1870.

A Hitch in Forming the New Ministry.

PARIS, December 29.—Count Napoleon d'Arn and Louis Joseph Buffet, chiefs of the Left Center, have refused to enter the new Ministry. It is reported that Messrs. Talhouet and Segris, members of the Right Center, also refused. It is certain that M. Magne, the present Financial Secretary, M. Leboeuf, Minister of War, and Admiral Regault, the Minister of Marine, will retain their positions.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

The Special Commissioners' Report

Indian Characteristics—The Treaty System—Recommendations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1869.

The report of the Special Indian Commissioners is now in the hands of the Government Printer. The following extracts from it will be read with interest:

Characteristics of the Indians.

"Whatever may have been the original character of the Aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the whites must necessarily have made them: suspicious, revengeful and cruel in their retaliation. In war they have no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage vices, the worst Indian is but the imitation of the bad white men upon the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them may be so characterized with any degree of truth, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people upon the frontier. Some of the tribes as a whole are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry and a satisfactory advance towards civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are large bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfilment of the Government promise that they and their children shall be taught to 'live like the white man.'

"To assert 'that the Indian will not work' is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses or do any thing but get food from day to day when experience has taught him that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man to-morrow? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that 'the Indian will not work.' There is no escape for the inexorable logic of facts."

The report then proceeds to give some of the facts alluded to.

The Treaty System.

The Commissioners give an account of the Government dealings with the Cheyenne Indians, and recommend a change in their reservation. In reference to the treaty system they say:

"While the history of the Cheyenne treaties must convince that the United States by their own acts owe to these Indians the degree of justice we recommend, it also illustrates the injudiciousness of the treaty system. In its notable features it does not differ materially from the history of treaties with other tribes. The United States first create the fiction that a few thousand savages stand in the position of equality, as to capacity and power of negotiation, with a great civilized nation. They next proceed to impress upon the savages with all the forms of negotiation, and the solemnity of parchments, witnesses, signatures, and seals, the preposterous idea that they are the fee simple owners of the immense tracts of country over which their nomadic habits may have led them to roam. They then purchase and promise payment for a portion of the territory, and bind themselves under the same solemnities, to become *particeps criminis* with the savages to protect and defend some immense remainder against all encroachments of civilization, and the progressive movement of the age. Having entered into this last impracticable obligation, the fact of its non-performance in due time becomes the occasion of dishonorable and costly warfare against their victims. And so the tragedy of war, and the farce of treaty are enacted again and again, until in some cases the nation becomes a tribe—the tribe diminishes to a band, the band to a remnant, and the remnant is exterminated, or reduced by war, disease, famine and treaties, to a point beneath the capacity for either treaty or war."

Recommendations.

"The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian Territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated, the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to seperate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation, they should be taught as soon as possible the advantages of individual ownership of property, and should be given lands in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relation should be discouraged. To facilitate the further allotment of the land, the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations.

The civilized tribes now in the Indian Territory should be taxed and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the Government, the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity, and elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

"The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned for the reason that such payment encourages idleness and vice to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established and teachers employed by the Government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with the Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intentions of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged and their private schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Savior is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

"A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the Government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the best mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations. The honest and prompt performance of all the treaty obligations to the reservation Indians is absolutely necessary to success in the benevolent designs of the administration. There should be no further delay in the erection of the promised dwellings, schoolhouses, mills, &c., and opening of the farms and furnishing instructors. There can be no question, or doubt, as to the wisdom of the President in selecting Indian superintendents and agents with a view to their moral as well as business qualifications, and aside from any political considerations. There should be some judicial tribunal constituted within the Indian territory, competent to the prompt punishment of crime, whether committed by white man, Indian or negro. The agent upon the reservation in which the offense is committed, the agent of the next reservation, and the nearest post commander, might constitute a court—all the agents being clothed with the necessary power. The Indian treaties we have examined provide in effect that proof of any offense committed by a white man against an Indian shall be made before the agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall proceed to cause the offender to be arrested and tried by the laws of the United States. If an Indian commits an offense he shall be given up to be tried by the laws of the United States. It is a long process to get a white man tried; a shorter one for the Indian in proportion to the difference in the distance between the agency and the nearest white settlement, and that to Washington City, and in these trials the Indian never escapes punishment; the white man rarely fails to be acquitted.

"Such further suggestions as the Board is prepared to make will be found in the report of the sub-committee attached."

Weekly Commercial.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

Reforms Proposed and Dangers Pointed Out.

The Election of Congressmen the Same Day Throughout the Union—Choosing Presidential Electors by Districts—The Dangers of the Electoral College.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMEN IN OCTOBER.

Senator Drake has introduced a bill in the Senate to render national elections uniform, which meets with our concurrence, and besides must long since have suggested itself to thoughtful men throughout the country. The bill provides that the Presidential electors shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, and that on the same day preceding the beginning of a new Congressional term Representatives to Congress shall be chosen in all the States. The substitution of a date a month earlier than the present for holding Presidential elections is of no great importance, but, on the whole, we think it would be preferable. It would give ample time for the summer canvass, and the election day would come at a more favorable season of the year, so far as weather is concerned. The uniformity or rather the simultaneousness of Congressional elections is a good feature, which ought to have been realized before. It will prevent colonization. Besides, as it is now, several States have formed the habit of holding their elections too late, and they do not seem disposed to cure it of their own accord. Thus, when an extra session of a new Congress is called, which is often the case, on the 4th of March, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and several Southern States have no delegations present, which embarrasses the Speaker in forming the committees, deprives the States in question of all power in the House for the time being, and exerts a halting influence on business generally. It is time this incongruity was done away with, and Mr. Drake's bill will effectually cure it.

The holding of the Presidential election on the same day all over the Union has prevented the moving of great mobs of voters from State to State to control the results. That was specifically what it was intended to stop, and it did. In our own time we find the same evil precisely affecting our State Congressional elections. Pennsylvania votes a month earlier than Maryland, New Jersey and New York, and the consequence is that every October sees a regular importation of bogus voters from all those States to control results in these States; while, on the other hand, when the elections in New Jersey and New York take place, thousands of illegal voters are sent from Pennsylvania to help the Democratic cause there. The case is similar with Ohio and Indiana, which are colonized regularly every year with voters from Kentucky and Illinois. We hope Mr. Drake's bill will become a law. It is in the interest of honest elections.

THE CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A proposition is also pending in Congress to amend the Constitution, providing for the choice of Presidential electors by districts. The idea originated with Charles Francis Adams, and the form of the proposed amendment is as follows:

"Article —. The electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen as follows:

"Two electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen at large, from each State, by the qualified voters therein.

"A number of electors in each State, equal to the whole number of representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous and compact territory, each containing, as nearly as possible, an equal amount of population.

"The times, places and manners of choosing such electors shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.

"Congress shall prescribe the mode of determining the validity of the choice of electors, and of contesting the right of the office of President and Vice President."

The Philadelphia *North American*, in assenting to this proposition, says "it has been generally advocated and indorsed by the Democrats. We presume that the Republicans would offer no opposition to it, as the single district system would work as well for us as for any other party. The majority in Congress shows this conclusively. We have now held on to that majority for nine years in both Houses of Congress, and no adverse breeze at elections has ever been able to shake our hold."

THE DANGERS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, discusses in *Congregationalist* the composition and choice of the Electoral College, by which the President is chosen, pointing out the dangers to which the country is subjected every four years. Mr. Dawes's paper is of such interest and indicates such palpable dangers, that we quote at length from it:

The constitution leaves the appointment of the members of this college with the respective States, without prescribing the method of appointment. "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." It does not even require their election by the people. The Legislature may appoint them themselves, as the Legislature of South Carolina has always insisted upon doing—or the Governor, or any other functionary, may be authorized to make the appointment. It may be taken from the people at any moment, when there are indications that their choice is not likely to be in harmony with that of the Legislature, as was seriously contemplated in several of the reconstructed States on the eve of the last Presidential election. In one State aliens who have filed their intentions to become citizens may vote in this choice, while the man with any visible black blood in his veins, though born on the soil, cannot. In another State the black man may vote if he owns property, while a green Irishman, only a week in this country, may vote many times if the right sort of a man owns him.

Under a further provision that "Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their vote," the former has been fixed by statute on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the latter on the first Monday of December following. But neither the Constitution nor the statutes have provided any means of determining who has been actually elected on the first day, and, therefore, is authorized to vote for President on the second. There is no method of determining a contest in the Electoral College, and when the time shall come that the election of a President will turn upon a disputed seat in that body, the nation will be convulsed, and a revolution will settle, or rather forever unsettle the question.

The Plaquemine frauds in Louisiana, in 1844, engineered by that Slidell in whom treason is ingrain, deprived Henry Clay of the vote of that State. If the vote of the State of New York had been cast for him, as was supposed for some time after the election, the result would have turned upon the vote of Louisiana, where the people had been cheated out of their choice. Had the vote of the State of New York been necessary in the last election to the one side or the other, the stupendous frauds which deluged the ballot boxes of that State would never have been submitted to without a struggle. Two sets of electors, each claiming to be elected, meet at the State capital on the day fixed by statute for the choice of President. Each comes backed by its party and the Presidency is the stake. There exists no tribunal for a peaceful solution of the question who have the right to cast the vote, and consequently who shall be President. After the elector, or any one claiming to be an elector, has cast his vote at the State capital, on the first Monday in December, there exists no tribunal to examine into its legality. The vote is to be sealed up at the State capital, and immediately transmitted to the President of the Senate, who is to break the seal on the second Tuesday of the next February, in the presence of the two houses, "and the votes shall then be counted, and the person having the highest number of votes for President shall be President." Here the power over the matter ends. The seal is to be broken on that day, and in the presence of the two houses, and the votes shall then be counted. It cannot even be known officially until the time of counting what the vote is; and whether any particular vote shall be counted, is left to the determination of no man or body of men. Indeed, it has always been a question what, if anything, the Senate and House have to do in the matter. The provision of the Constitution in this regard begins and ends with these words: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." And if these two bodies have anything to do with counting these votes beyond furnishing a "presence," how shall they act? As one body, or as two distinct bodies, as they are, and in their respective chambers? And if each is to retire to its own chamber to deliberate and determine upon any matter connected with the counting of the votes, how can it be done in the presence of both? Add to all these complications the convictions in the mind of one-half the people, that the result when arrived at is to be determined by the vote of an elector fraudulently chosen, and the peril is at once apparent.

When the electorial votes were counted at the election of Mr. Buchanan, it appeared that the Electoral College of Wisconsin had failed, on account of a violent snow storm, to reach the Capital of that State on the appointed day, and the vote was cast on the following day. Whether that vote should be counted or not caused a violent discussion and tumult, and the Senate and House separated in great confusion without determining the question, and it never was settled. And yet that vote had no effect upon the result. It is not easy to predict the consequences had the election of Mr. Buchanan or of Mr. Fremont hung upon the counting or rejecting of that vote. It is fresh in memory that the two houses came near to a violent outbreak when the electoral vote was counted last winter, over an informality in a certificate which had not the slightest effect upon the general result. On this occasion the two houses were acting under a joint rule that no electoral vote should be counted if either house objected to it. If there is power to determine a presidential election in this way, it is a power fraught with the most fearful consequences.

It does not seem possible that the government can, at this day, with existing constitutional provisions, encounter with safety a presidential election turning upon the fraudulent choice of electors in any State. Who can say that it is not being driven at the very next election upon this very peril?

It is only necessary to add that if any remedy is to be provided, there is no time to be lost. If done at all, it must be done before the exigency is upon the nation. It cannot be done afterward.

The Question of Union Between the German and the Dutch Reformed Churches.

The (German) Reformed General Synod has been holding a protracted session in Philadelphia, under the presidency of Prof. E. V. Gerhart. The question of union with the (Dutch) Reformed Church came up for discussion, and was referred to a committee. The recent dropping of the distinctive titles, "German" and "Dutch," leave two denominations with the same name, government and principles; except that the late Dutch Church has affiliated more than the German with other denominations. The main discussion was on the question of liturgy, which now distracts the church. Permission was granted to use a new liturgy, though a resolution forbidding its use, except on the vote of the several congregations, was rejected. The Reformed Church reports three synods, thirty-one classes, 521 ministers, 1,179 congregations, 117,900 members, 7,938 confirmations, 99,900 Sunday scholars, and $76,433 religious contributions.

THE official result of the Mississippi election stands for Governor: Alcorn, Republican, 76,857; Dent, Conservative, 38,097. Alcorn's majority, 38,760—a greater majority than Dent received votes. It is estimated that 20,000 whites voted the Republican ticket; the blacks supported it solid. Mississippi is as reliably Republican hereafter as Iowa.

SELKIRK.

The Land and Its Inhabitants.

The Past Government of the Settlement—Why McDougall was Rejected—Difficulties of Access—Character of the People.

The past government of the Selkirk settlement, in British America, consisted of a council appointed by the Hudson Bay Company from among the settlers; but it was mild and gentle in its sway, and not very powerful. A number of settlers, who desired a stronger government—one which could inflict severe and summary punishment upon evil-doers, without waiting for the tedious action of the courts of Canada, petitioned to be made a crown colony, and also for annexation to Canada. In these petitions, however, they had no intention or desire that the government of the country should pass out of their own hands. In response to these petitions, and as a good speculation, the Dominion government entered into negotiations with the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of the whole Northwest Territory. The price was agreed upon, and in accordance with the contract, the territory was to have become the property of the Dominion December 1. Of the whole vast territory only the small provinces of Red River and Rainy Lake were inhabited. The rest was a "howling wilderness" or barren waste, uninhabited save by Indians and trappers.

M'DOUGALL'S APPOINTMENT.

Governor McDougall was appointed by the Canadian government to govern the North-West territory in general, and the Red River country in particular, as a territory of the Dominion. His authority was limited by few restrictions, and, among other extraordiary powers, he was authorized to select his own Council to assist in the government. He chose his Council from his political friends and associates—men who had never been further west than Toronto or Hamilton, and were ignorant of the settlement, the people, and their peculiar modes of life. This was more than the Selkirkers were willing to stand. At first they would have received McDougall, if he had come without his carpet-bagging Councilmen. But they were inflexible; these Canadian office seekers should not be set over them, and McDougall's obstinacy in refusing the overtures to receive him if he would dismiss his carpet-bag retainers and appoint a council from among the people, may cost Canada exactly the amount she is to pay for the territory, unless she backs out of her bargain and repudiates the whole business, including McDougall.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN CONQUERING THE COUNTRY.

Should Canada undertake to conquer the Red River people into submission, the task would not be an easy one. There is no way by which this might be done save by sending an army into the country. The only route by which an army can be marched into this territory, without passing over American soil, is by way of Hudson Bay, which is closed ten months in the year. The route from York House, at the mouth of the Nelson River, or from Fort Severn, at the mouth of the Severn River, on the Hudson Bay, is a canoe or batteau route through a series of lakes and rivers, broken by thirty or forty portages, through a barren country of rocks, morasses and jungles, which a few hundred half-breed sharp-shooters could defend against an army of many thousand men. The distance from York House to Fort Garry is 745 miles. There is another and a shorter (647 miles) route by way of Lake Superior from Fort William to Fort Garry. But this is more than impracticable, as it would require more than fifty portages, and its morasses and jungles affording too good shelter for guerrillas and a guerrilla warfare.

CHARACTER OF THE SELKIRK PEOPLE.

The correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from the Red river country, has this to say of the character of the people engaged in the revolt: The French half-breeds are mostly given to hunting, fishing, and trading for a livelihood. They are a quick and excitable class of people. As a rule they are law-abiding and honest in their dealings. Where any of them have had educational advantages they profit by them, being quick to learn and intelligent at grasping ideas. Where they pay attention to agriculture, they generally turn out good, thrifty farmers. But farming, as a general thing, is distasteful to them; their wants are not numerous and easily supplied; and trained, as most of them have been from infancy, to hunting, trapping, trading, tripping, fishing, &c., their nomadic habits have become part and parcel of their nature. They are not, moreover, a lazy people, nor are they dishonest; on the contrary, they are active, fair as a rule in their dealings, and I feel sure that should they turn their attention to farming or other more settled pursuits than that to which they are now accustomed, they will not be behind their neighbors. There are many intelligent, clever men amongst them; their women make good, faithful wives, and I must say I have seen some of the handsomest faces I ever met with in my travels amongst the French half-breed girls of Red River. The French are noted here for their love of gayety and fun—their homes are models of cleanliness; altogether they are a people that the longer you know them the better you like them. They are brave as a rule—their religion is the Roman Catholic, and their cathedral and convents, &c., at St. Boniface would be creditable to any country. Unfortunately for Canadians coming to this country, they are impressed with the idea that half-breeds are a sort of half-and-half specimens of humanity, hardly entitled to the privilege of being called rational beings. This idea of the people of this country is not only unfortunate but uncalled for, as those who come here to judge for themselves soon see. The word half-breed merely signifies where there is a tinge more or less of Indian blood. Whoever started the word breed ought to have been choked before he had time to apply it to human beings. There are very few of us now-a-days who have not a mixture of blood in our composition—our mother, perhaps, being an English woman, and our father a Scotchman or Irishman—therefore the term is as much applicable to us as to those who have Indian blood in their veins—and for this reason I would advise strangers to attach no erroneous ideas to it, for I have seen as good half-breeds as I have seen white men. Some of the finest ladies in the settlement have Indian blood in their veins, and more lady-like, courteous and pleasant gentlewomen I never met in my life.

THE ENGLISH.

The English half-breeds are more inclined to farming and trading, more staid in their character, and more settled in their habits than the French. The generality of their farms and houses show therefore to better advantage than those of the latter. The English half-breeds are, as a rule, industrious and intelligent, but not as quick as the French. They are, moreover, frugal, hospitable and kind, and will not be likely to fall in the rear when newspapers flock into the settlement. Their religion is mostly the Episcopal. The English cathedral is a fine stone structure. The settlement, in fact, can boast of a number of churches, all of which are good substantial buildings. The Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodists are all represented.

THE SCOTCH.

The Scotch settlers are a close fisted, canny, thrifty set of people, all well to do. Their farms are models of careful management. They are not enterprising, but steady going, and very conservative in their ideas. They are, as a rule, fine looking, "real Scotch" looking men and women—better educated, as a class, than any other in the settlement.

THE CANADIANS.

The Canadians we have here are, generally speaking, a good class of men—especially those who have lately come into the settlement; most of them having brought means, have bought farms and settled down. The young men have shown themselves industrious and sober. A few of them have acted unwisely in taking it for granted that there is a feeling antagonistic to Canadians generally in the minds of the settlers, when in fact no such feeling exists. Those Canadians who have helped to create the present troubles by their own wrong acts are well known and appreciated.

THE AMERICANS.

The Americans, unlike some of our Canadians, have minded their own business by keeping aloof from the present trouble altogether; and, in fact, have shown themselves, in that respect, good, sensible men.

I have dwelt thus long on a description of our settlement, and the people that live in it, for the purpose of disabusing the public mind in Canada that we here are not of sufficient importance, either numerically, intellectually, or socially speaking, to warrant granting us the proper rights of a free people—an elective voice in the management of our own affairs; and, also, that we are not a people inferior in any single respect, to the general community in Canada.

WHAT WILL CANADA DO?

A special dispatch to the Toronto *Globe* from Ottawa says: No money has yet been paid by the Government to the Hudson's Bay Company to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory; no proclamation of any change has been made in England, and the Government is still in the hands of the company. It appears that when McDougall left to assume the position of Governor of the Northwest Territory, he was instructed by the Government here that the purchase would be made by December 1st, and that he should therefore issue his proclamation on December 1st.

When the Government here found that an insurrection at Red river was threatened, they determined to leave the Territory in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company until spring; and, it is said, they dispatched a messenger to McDougall, apprising him of this, and ordering him not to issue his proclamation. McDougall, it is said, did not receive these instructions in time. The proclamation spoken of at Red river as the Queen's Proclamation is the one issued by McDougall. As the Government does not intend to complete the purchase till spring, it is fully expected McDougall will be recalled.

A WINGED GHOST.

Capture of a Wonderful Seven-feet Bird in Lincoln County.

[From the Stanford (Ky.) Dispatch.]

Mr. James Pepples, living two and a half miles from Stanford, on the Dudderar's Mill Road, is surrounded by a party of neighboring boys, who are fond of the sport of night hunting. Over a week ago these boys were engaged in their pastime, and while absorbed in the excitement of a fox chase were suddenly startled by what they called an unearthly scream from some of the tree tops. Some declared it was a panther, some a catamount, and others believed the voice that of a female in distress. They agreed to approach as near the spot whence the screams came as possible, and took up the line of march toward the place. At each step the screams were repeated, to the amazement of the boys; and, if the truth must be told, there was a perceptible terror in each one's voice, and daylight would have exhibited very pale faces. Guided still nearer by the strange noise, they distinctly heard the clank of chains, irons, and padlocks. This was too much for youthful temerity to endure. They were brave boys, but demoniac yells from the tree tops, accompanied by this rattling music of the devil at the dreary hour of midnight, when ghosts, hobgoblins, and blue devils stalk abroad, were fraught with too much impending danger to be relished even by stouter hearts and stronger nerves. They retreated like the "boys in blue" from the battle of Bull Run, in good order, and reported to the neighborhood the strange and wonderful sounds which had greeted their ears.

Mr. Pepples laughed at the alarm of the boys, but was still on the lookout for strange sights. On last Saturday his curiosity was somewhat relieved by seeing a monster bird, something like the condor of Sinbad the sailor, alight on his barn. It gave a few of the screams which had so disturbed the boys, and Mr. Pepples was satisfied he had found the ghost. He took down his rifle, and without precaution to put in a silver bullet, drew a bead on the bird, and it fell. On approaching it he found that only one wing had been broken, which he amputated. Now comes the secret of the chains. One foot had hanging to it a steel trap weighing about four pounds, which had been evidently set for varmints. It had been there for some time, as the flesh had rotted off, the trap only hanging by a leader. On measurement the bird proved to be seven feet from tip to tip. It was of a black color, and both similar and dissimilar in many respects to an eagle. Its feet and the feathers of its legs, which hung about six inches in length, were those of an eagle, but the uniform jet black color indicate another species. At last account it was doing well, and eating raw flesh with a voracious appetite.

STATE NEWS.

Harrisburg, like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has her street lamps put out at such an unreasonable hour that the city is left in entire darkness when there is the most need of light.

Dr. Benjamin Mishler, of Lancaster, distributed among the poor of that city, as a Christmas gift, five hundred loves of bread and five hundred pounds of beef. Sam Sanford, the minstrel, distributed one thousand loves of bread to the poor of Reading on Christmas morning at Breneiser's Hall.

The Brookville *Republican* says: "With the coming of the snow of Saturday and Sunday last, many of our lumbermen left for their jobs in the woods. We learn that the prospect of a large product of lumber for the ensuing season is auspicious, a greater degree of activity among lumbermen existing than usual at this season of the year."

Wm. Irwin, Sr., of Curransville, a prominent citizen of Clearfield county, died suddenly on the 20th inst. He was at one time United States Marshal of the Western District. He was a zealous and warm supporter of the Government during the rebellion, and a large contributor to all the patriotic funds.

Mr. Jesse Lincoln, an old soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence, in Uniontown, on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The Meadville *Daily Republican* has been suspended. Want of patronage was the cause.

Hon. Emanuel C. Reigart died in Lancaster on Monday, 20th inst., aged seventy-four years. In 1847 Mr. Reigart ran for Governor on the Native American ticket, and received 11,000 votes. In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore a Commissioner to the World's Fair at London, and, having fulfilled his duties, made a tour of Europe. At the time of his death he occupied the position of United States Commissioner of the Lancaster district. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 Mr. Reigart, in company with ex-President Buchanan and others, marched to the defense of Baltimore.

The Brookville *Jeffersonian* says: We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Capt. Steck, who has been dangerously ill for the past three weeks, is now rapidly recovering. She has been under the care and skill of Dr. W. J. McKnight.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, the most enterprising Democratic weekly in the State, issued a Christmas number of the same size as that of its regular issue, filled with choice reading matter appropriate to the season.

The postoffice at Moscow, Luzerne county, was burglariously entered on Christmas morning, and robbed of one hundred and thirty dollars in money and registered letters. Three young men, named Silas A. Halstead, Wm. Yeager and Clarence Simpson, were arrested for the robbery, and the two latter confessed. They were committed for trial at Erie next week.

Bridgeville, Sullivan county, rejoices in an old lady named Hoyt, ninety-three years of age, who a few nights ago attended a hop at Westfall's hotel, and went through all the mystic rounds of the mazy quadrille. The Monticello *Republican* calls on the devotees of Terpsichore to salute this old and venerable danceist. Bridgeville stumps the world to find her match.

The Titusville Refiners' Association have resolved that they deem it inexpedient at this time to make a change in the method of selling refined petroleum.

On Tuesday a fatal accident occurred at one of the Humphrey wells on the Henderson farm, Shamburg, by which an engineer named Charles Lawson was killed, and another named John Frarey was painfully injured. The Titusville *Herald* says: It seems that the men were in the engine house, when the nipple which is attached to the blow-off pipe, was blown off the boiler, and the steam escaped through the aperture with such force as to demolish the engine house, and horribly scald and mutilate Lawson and to scald Frarey. Lawson must have died instantly, as he was blown to pieces. The affair is considered to be of rather a singular nature, and without a parallel.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The chapel of the Imperial winter palace in St. Petersburg was recently robbed of all its valuables, and no trace of the thieves could be obtained.

Count de Chambord is reported to intend issuing a manifesto addressed to the French nation, by which he asks that the Princes of the Orleans family shall be allowed to return to France.

It is reported in Florence that the King of Italy was displeased at the visit of the Empress of Austria to Rome, and therefore declined the projected interview with the Emperor on his return from the Suez Canal.

The prisoners captured during the late revolt in Dalmatia state that the insurrectionary movement has been maintained in the Danubian Principalities, chiefly by subsidies received from Prussia and Russia, but especially from the former.

A Polish bishop has informed the Russian government of the full details of a vast conspiracy that existed throughout Russian and Austrian Poland. Several high persons are said to be implicated. Rumors are afloat that Prussian agents are at the bottom of the affair.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, has instituted a series of diplomatic dinners for the purpose of bringing foreign representatives into more frequent contact, and also for the discussion of diplomatical questions unfettered by official authority.

The following is a summary of the progress of the national debt in France: In 1562, under Charles IX., 17,000,000f.; in 1660, under Louis XIV., 785,000,000f.; in 1807, under Bonaparte, 1,912,000,000f.; in 1821, under Louis XVIII., 3,466,000,000f.; in 1829, under Charles X., 4,200,000,000f.; in 1844, under Louis Philippe, 5,000,000,000f.; and in 1869, under Napoleon III., 11,000,000,000f.

EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE.

A Young Gentile Intrigues with a Mormon's Daughter and is Set Upon by the "Destroying Angels."

[From the Corinne Reporter.]

Last Friday night, while a young man and his chum were walking leisurely along one of the principal streets of Salt Lake, a daring attempt was made by a lot of Morman ruffians to kidnap him; but for what purpose, we are left to guess as best we can. We that are acquainted with the damnable deeds of Brigham's hirelings, in the past, can guess our way out very well, and without guessing the second time, either; but there are people that don't understand the game so well, that it will puzzle.

The Salt Lake papers make very light of this recent heinous affair, just as they always do when any such barbarous deeds are committed. But the time has gone by for laughing, whistling, and burlesquing themselves out of the responsibility of such proceedings as that of Friday night last. The whole upshot of the matter in question is this:

Mr. Frank Phelps, a young Gentile, rather prepossessing and affable, had been residing in Salt Lake City for some two or three years, and got pretty "thick," as the story goes, with some of Brigham's or old Daniel H. Wells's girls—in fact, so "thick" that one of these ladies manifested a "woman's will" to do as she pleased, and change her name to Mrs. Phelps, by request. Of course, as soon as this was understood, at the "Tithing Office," a council of war was called, and the "Destroying Angels" put on the track of young Phelps to follow him till their hellish purpose was accomplished—to kill or cripple him for life. They set out thinking they had an easy task, as he is only a boy; but, as our correspondent says, he proved himself to be equal to almost any emergency by extricating himself from five of the assassins, shooting one and putting the balance to flight, without receiving much injury himself.

The Mormon papers positively deny his killing one of the ruffians, and say that the man found dead the next morning suicided while laboring under a diseased mind.

This is all bosh; Mr. Phelps testifies that he placed his pistol within three feet of one man's head and fired, and that "his man" fell into the gutter. If that's what the Mormons call suiciding, then there is no doubt but one of their "Destroying Angels" suicided then and there. The only thing to regret is that the other four who attacked Mr. Phelps did not meet a similar fate.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Project in the Republic of Colombia.

The canal through the Isthmus of Darien promises to be one of the leading measures of the administration, so far as its countenance and assistance at home and abroad will aid in the great work. At the reception of General Hurlbut, as United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia, on the 13th of November, he referred to this subject in the following terms in his address to the President:

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Suez has ceased to exist, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe flows to the East without hindrance, while hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the Isthmus lying within the limits of this country.

I will do myself the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my Government, the important and well-considered opinions of the President of the United States upon an affair of such vital transcendency for the true prosperity of both nations, and of so much importance for the commerce of the world.

The President of the Republic, in response, after the usual diplomatic expressions, declared:

You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of destroying forthwith the barrier offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general inter-oceanic communication. Colombia is well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking, and my Government, which understands the grand influence that that work will exercise upon the destinies of the world, and especially of America, will examine with due attention the ideas that upon this matter the President of the United States entertains, and that you are instructed to transmit to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfillment of that high purpose.

The correspondent of the New York *World* at Panama, says it is well understood that the President of Colombia is decidedly in favor of the canal, the most intelligent and influential men in the country understand that it is the thing the country requires to make it prosperous, and it therefore only remains for General Hurlbut to exert himself in Bogota, and before March we may expect to see the treaty agreed to.

A Chip of the Old Block.

Counsellor R——, one of the foremost advocates of the bar of central New York, was himself a collegian, and was naturally anxious that his oldest son should reap the honors of his own Alma Mater. The counsellor had been quite wild in his early years, and Master Will manifestly inherited a superabundance of what the philosophers of the Josh Billings school would call "pure cussedness." During the first year at college Will was suspended for some flagrant breach of discipline, and arriving at home, he proceeded to report the occurrence to his father. "Suspended, hey?" the old lawyer remarked, laying down the volume of reports that he was perusing, and looking reprovingly at Will over his spectacles. "A pretty beginning you've made of it, I declare!" The culprit put his hands in his pantaloons pockets and said not a word. "Well, sir!" continued the parent, becoming angry at Will's perfect nonchalance, "what have you to say about it?" "Nothing, sir." "Nothing, indeed! What did the president tell you when he suspended you?" "He said I was the worst young man the college had ever held—with one exception." "Ah! Did he say who that was?" "Yes, sir." "Ah!" (A slight pause.) "And who was it?" "My father, sir." As may be supposed, the last reply was a perfect non sequitur.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A western freight train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Corinth, Tuesday morning, smashing several cars, killing a brakeman and fatally injuring Tim Enright, the conductor.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1869.

There was little abatement to-day in the rigidness of the local discount market, and not much relief looked for before the next fortnight. It is pretty well understood that the severe recuperative policy which the banks, as well as our leading private banking houses have pursued during the past six or eight weeks, has placed them in a more able condition to meet the accumulated demands that will set in upon them early in the new year.

—Reference has been made to the large amount of deposits received by the private banking and deposit houses of this city, which appears monthly on the United States Assessor's books. It is much greater than is generally supposed to be, and is an indication of the wealth and resources of our business men, as well as the standing of the banking firms. We subjoin a list of the returns for the month of November, showing the amount of deposits held by each firm or deposit institution, upon which there is a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. paid to the Government:

American Bank	$133,736
Fort Pitt Banking Co	325,633
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	114,000
Keystone Bank	135,000
Western Savings Bank	33,649
Coal Men's Trust Co	83,734
Central Bank	210,120
City Bank	116,202
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank	61,269
Fifth Avenue Bank	62,168
National Trust Co	213,301
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	75,344
Lawrenceville Savings Bank	201,301
N. Holmes & Son	427,375
Ira B. McVay & Co	336,686
James T. Brady & Co	215,878
Semple & Jones	240,488
Hart, Caughey & Co	101,401
R. Patrick & Co	64,901
J. F. Stark & Co	21,000
Robinson Bros	27,000
S. McClean & Co	25,516
P. R. Mertz	21,800
	$3,240,192

—Government bonds show a further decline, in sympathy with the weak and declining tendency of gold—the latter dropping to about 119¾, and closing dull.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118⅝	118½	118⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	112	111⅞	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '67	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	114⅜	114⅜
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	120	119⅞	119¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 29.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120¼	119¾		½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118⅝	118⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113	112⅝		⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113	111⅞		1⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112	111⅞		⅛
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	114½	114⅛		⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅝	114⅛		½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114½	114⅜		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108⅝	108⅜		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	108⅝	108⅜		¼

—The New York railway stock market was never so dull and profitless since the close of the war. Brokers complain of a scarcity of orders. It is remarked that the outside public appear disposed to await further developments in the stock market, and have withdrawn, for the present, from speculation. We doubt if even first class houses can figure commissions sufficient to meet office disbursements, while smaller brokers struggle hard to cover daily expenses.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 29, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	185¾	185¼	185¾	186	185¾
Erie	23¾	22½	22½	22½	21¾
Harlem					
Reading	99½	95½	99¾	99½	99½
Michigan Central		117		117	
Michigan Southern	85	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central				131½	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾	67½	67¾	67¾
do preferred	81½	81	81¼	81	81¼
Rock Island	104¼	103¼	103½	103¾	103½
St. Paul		72		72	
St. Paul, preferred		85		84¾	84¾
Toledo and Wabash		50		50¼	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	86	85½		86	86
Chicago and Alton		141		142	
Ohio and Mississippi		24		23¾	
Western Union Telegraph		31½		31½	31½
Pacific Mail		42		42	42½
Adams Express		61½		60½	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		20		20	
American M. U. Express		35		35	
United States Express		50		49	
Merchants' Union Express				9½	
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	185¾		1¼
Erie	23¾	21¾		2½
Harlem				
Reading	99	99½	½	
Mich. Central		117½		
Mich. Southern	85½	84¾		¾
Illinois Central	131½	131½		
Cleve. and Pitts	82¼	82¾	½	
Chicago and North	67¾	66⅞		⅞
do preferred	82	81		1
Rock Island	104½	103¼		1¼
St. Paul	72½	72		½
do preferred	85½	84¾		¾
Tol. and Wabash	51½	50¼		1¼
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	86	86		
Chicago and Alton	141½	142	½	
Ohio and Miss	24	23¾		¼
Western U. Tel	32¼	31¾		½
Pacific Mall	47	42½		4½
Adams Express	61½	60½		1
Wells, Fargo & Co	20	20		
American M. U. Ex	35	35		
United States Ex	50	49		1
Merch. U. Ex		9½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were dull, but as active as can be looked for this season of the year. Prices for nearly all kinds of produce are weak. Since our last report we have little change to note in prices, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We quote pearls at 8½@9c, and soda ash at 4½@4¾c ℔ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER.—We quote at 75@80c ℔ gallon as to quality (10 ℔s weight).

APPLES.—Dull. We quote common at $2@2 50 and choice at $2 75@3 25 ℔ barrel. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ℔ barrel.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for good to choice butter. We quote extra choice roll at 33@35c; good sweet roll 28@31c, and common to fair roll 25@28c ℔ ℔. Packed dull and nominal.

BEANS.—Receipts good. We quote choice small white and Navy at $3, and good to prime $2 50@2 75 ℔ bush. There is but a light demand.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand. We quote shoulders at 15½@16c; rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c; sugar cured hams 21½c. Lard in tierces 18@18½c; lard in buckets 19½c ℔ ℔. Mess pork $32 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 20c; Limberger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@22c ℔ ℔.

CRANBERRIES.—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ℔ bbl, and common at $10@12 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 11@12c ℔ ℔.

CIDER.—The receipts have been large and prices are nominal as to quality and size of barrels, varying from $5 00@8 00 ℔ bbl.

EGGS.—The receipts are fair, and prices for all warranted fresh 38c ℔ dozen. Pickled at 33@35c ℔ dozen.

HAY.—Receipts moderate on account of bad roads. We quote from country wagons at $16 00@24 00 per ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@20 00 per ton.

LARD OIL.—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 14 @1 50, and No 2 at 95c@$1 ℔ gallon.

ONIONS.—The market is poorly supplied and firm at $2 75@3 00 ℔ bbl for choice.

POTATOES.—We quote peachblows from store at 55@60c ℔ bushel, and sweet potatoes at $5 00@5 50 ℔ barrel.

SALT.—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ℔ barrel.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ℔ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 50@4 00 ℔ bushel, and flax seed at $2 25@2 30 ℔ bushel.

TOMATOES.—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ℔ dozen cans.

HOMINY.—Demand fair at $6 50 ℔ bbl of 200 ℔s best kiln dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens by the coop at 55@60c ℔ pair; dressed chickens 13@14c ℔ ℔; dressed turkeys 17@18c ℔ ℔; dressed ducks 20c ℔ ℔; geese 75c each; quails ℔ dozen $2 75, and wild ducks $4 50 ℔ dozen. Venison saddles 25c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR.—Market quiet and dull, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice to extra white wheat flour $6 00@6 50 ℔ bbl; fair to choice spring wheat flour $5 50@5 75 ℔ bbl; inferior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 50@5 75 ℔ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ℔ cwt as to quality. Corn meal $1 00@1 10 for fair to extra.

GRAIN.—There is very little life in grain of any kind. Red winter wheat is dull at $1 15@1 18 ℔ bushel as to quality, very little selling over the latter figure. We quote new corn at 80@85c, on the track, and prime old yellow ear or shelled, in elevator, at $1 00 ℔ bushel. Rye is nominally 95c@$1 00 ℔ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 47@48c ℔ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ℔ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ℔ gallon. Market firm.

Groceries.

We note a fair trade doing in this line since our last report, as much as we can look for at this season of the year, when merchants are preparing to close up the business of the past year and making their settlements. The stringency in the money market, and the difficulty in making collections have acted unfavorably on business for some time past, but the prospect for an improvement after 1st of January seems flattering. Stocks are generally light in the hands of jobbers—but ample for the requirements of the trade. Prices remain firm generally, although raw sugars seem weak and drooping. New Orleans sugar is declining, while the price of molasses is firm with an upward tendency. Refined sugars are unchanged. Coffee is low with the decline in premium on gold, with a full supply on the market of common and prime grades, while choice and fancy are accordingly scarce. Syrups, tea, fish, rice and spices remain unchanged.

The quotations for choice articles are as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35c; Laguayra, 25c; Rio, fancy, 24c; choice, 23½c; prime, 22c; fair, 21½c; good 20c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, 80c@1 15; Oolong, 75c@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 95c@$1 00; silver drips 85c; Lovering's, 90c; fair to good 55@65c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choicel 85c; prime 80c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14c; choice 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime 14c; Cuba, good, 12½@12¾c, prime, 13½c; Demerara, 14@14½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16c; A, 15½c; B, 15c, Ex C, 14¾c; C Yellow, 14½c.

RICE—Carolina 9c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; German wine, 25c; cider vinegar, 20c ℔ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $20 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 (large full weight) $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 37; No. 3 medium $12 00.

SPICES—Pepper, 37½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles ℔ ℔ 15c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 9c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $5 75@6, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 00@5 75 ℔ dozen.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, MONDAY EVENING, December 27, 1869.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle the past week have been light, but fully sufficient to supply the demand, as there is not so much inquiry about the Christmas holidays. The general quality has been good, and for choice prices have ruled a little higher. On Saturday there were but few in the pens, and the receipts up to noon to-day have been only moderate. We quote:

Extra steers of 1,200@1,500 ℔s at	$7 50@8 50
Good to prime steers of 1,100@1,200 ℔s at	6 75@7 25
Common to medium of 1,000@1,050 ℔s at	5 50@6 50
Bulls, cows and stags of 800@1,500 ℔s at	4 00@5 00
Stock steers of 800@1,000 ℔s at	4 00@5 50

The sales of cattle by weight during the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by Washington Lowrie, weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, Dec. 20	39
Tuesday, Dec. 21	345
Wednesday, Dec. 22	474
Thursday, Dec. 23	236
Friday, Dec. 24	149
Saturday, Dec. 25	42
Total for week	1,285
Week ending December 18	1,620

Up to noon to-day we did not learn of any sales of cattle.

HOGS.—The run of hogs has been heavy the past week and prices have been hard or rather bad all week, and through and western men have lost perhaps as much as in any one week for a year past. Hogs coming in so plenty, the demand moderate, the weather bad, all helped to break down prices. We quote to-day:

Good to choice Phila. hogs	$10 25@10 50
" best New York hogs	$8 87@9 00
Prime to decent "	$8 50@8 75

At these prices there is no life in the trade, low as they may seem to Western shippers. There is a fair amount in the pens to-day, and up to noon there was hardly any inquiry—and a dull week is generally looked for.

The sales of hogs for the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, December 20	1,196
Tuesday, December 21	2,755
Wednesday, December 22	2,231
Thursday, December 23	700
Friday, December 24	1,835
Saturday, December 25	70
Total for week	8,787
Week ending December 18	12,094
Week ending December 11	15,041

SHEEP—There has been a fair demand for sheep all the past week, and prices have been a little better than the previous week, but today the market seems dull, with buyers holding off for lower prices. This morning there were fully ten car loads in the pens, and up to noon only one car load reported sold. We quote to-day:

Sheep of 90 to 100 ℔s at	$4 50@5 00
Sheep of 80 to 85 ℔s at	4 00@4 25
Common sheep of 70 to 75 ℔s at	3 00@3 50

The sales of sheep the past week, by weight, as shown by the scale books kept by George S. Howland, Weighmaster, were as follows:

Monday, December 20	205 head.
Tuesday, December 21	2,246 "
Wednesday, December 22	5,309 "
Thursday, December 23	1,042 "
Friday, December 24	283 "
Saturday, December 25	198 "
Total for week	9,273 head.
Week ending December 18	14,181 "
Week ending December 11	17,676 "

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	21	19,500	$5 62
Holmes, L & G	McMann	11	10,500	6 25
Holmes, L & G	McMann	5	5,180	4 75
Holmes, L & G	Englebright	15	11,900	5 75
Holmes, L & G	Gibson	15	13,580	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Gibson	14	13,950	5 50
Holmes, L & G	McFarland	4	3,070	5 50
Holmes, L & G	McFarland	11	8,870	5 75
Holmes, L & G	McFarland	7	4,680	4 00
Holmes, L & G	McMann	9	6,770	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Gibson	5	5,080	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Groff & K	40	36,880	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Fritz	17	19,950	7 25
Holmes, L & G	McMann	20	17,380	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	1 calf		16 00
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	1	740	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Hartzell	19	20,900	6 87
Holmes, L & G	Knox	20	18,000	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	17	18,030	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Swiggart	19	19,030	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Sheleberger	16	18,400	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Scott	17	13,550	5 50
Holmes, L & G	Klemens	17	18,950	6 50
Holmes, L & G	Klemens	4	2,670	5 00
Smith & Blue	Gillett & Co	16	18,400	6 50
Smith & Blue	Myers	12	10,355	5 25
Smith & Blue	G Warner & Co	5	4,180	5 50
Smith & Blue	Moses	9	8,120	5 25
Smith & Blue	McMahon	1	5 head	31 00
Orr & W	McMann	18	19,780	6 62
Seller.	**Sold for.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & T	John Fulton	35	31,580	$4 75
Hedges & T	G W Fritz	35	39,850	6 50
Hedges & T	W Winters	21	18,380	5 12
Hedges & T	Thompson & Co	45	39,850	4 87
Hedges & T	J R Bender	20	18,280	6 25
Hedges & T	J R Bender	21	18,680	5 62
Hedges & T	J R Bender	13	12,290	5 25
Hedges & T	M H Anderson	19	14,930	5 50
Hedges & T	Jas Oden	51	62,880	6 50

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	218	50,820	$9 65
Holmes, L & G	Auil & Co	8	1,710	8 50
Holmes, L & G	H G Willis	207	51,750	10 40
Holmes, L & G	Rothchild	49	12,320	10 87
Holmes, L & G	F P Lenick	82	17,870	10 25
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	93	22,600	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	94	25,060	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Rothchild	38	8,730	10 85
Holmes, L & G	G Fritz	47	8,560	9 50
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	109	19,870	9 45
Holmes, L & G	Mrs. Freed	48	13,470	10 75
Holmes, L & G	C McKeys	92	20,470	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Moma & H	20	4,970	9 50
Holmes, L & G	Moma & H	53	13,180	10 40
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	228	58,070	9 80
Holmes, L & G	C McKeys	131	28,420	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Esmith	102	24,250	10 50
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	85	22,670	10 65
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	62	13,950	9 65
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	54	12,670	10 20
Holmes, L & G	G Belistem	34	8,440	10 25
Holmes, L & G	W F Pents	157	39,340	9 80
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	78	12,580	9 60
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	214	43,075	9 85
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	31	7,300	9 60
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	137	27,480	9 62
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	48	10,940	9 80
Holmes, L & G	Watson	60	16,830	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	141	39,590	10 70
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	35	8,950	10 60
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	81	21,530	10 75
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	14	3,320	10 75
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	139	35,530	9 95
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	173	28,480	9 60
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	88	21,420	9 60
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	211	42,234	9 95
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	41	10,440	9 62
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	118	26,340	9 80
Holmes, L & G	C K Ward	43	9,410	9 60
Holmes, L & G	Johnson	50	8,110	10 62
Smith & Blue	W Hedges	118	24,080	9 80
Smith & Blue	Imhoff & Co	22	8,180	10 50
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	10	3,450	10 25
Smith & Blue	W Swygart	38	8,530	10 50
Orr & W	Voetter & Co	74	19,240	10 75
Orr & W	T Meisel	13	2,550	10 25
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	175	42,740	10 75
Orr & W	W F Pence	55	11,050	10 00
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	90	25,000	10 75
Orr & W	Williams & Co	1	270	9 62
Orr & W	Williams & Co	5	1,400	9 50
Orr & W	Auil & Myers	22	5,280	10 50
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	13	3,720	10 75
Sold by.	**Sold for.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & T	Wm F Pents	50	12,410	$10 86
Hedges & T	Daniel Rose	96	11,710	9 40
Hedges & T	J P Mc ormick	16	2,750	10 00
Hedges & T	M J Bowsherr	82	17,360	9 62
Hedges & T	M J Bowsherr	34	9,090	10 00
Hedges & T	W F Pents	84	22,530	10 42
Hedges & T	W F Pents	14	3,750	11 00
Hedges & T	S Hoffman	46	15,510	11 00
Hedges & T	S Hoffman	51	11,900	9 75
Hedges & T	L Johnson	27	7,070	11 00
Hedges & T	L Johnson	37	8,540	10 00
Hedges & T	L Johnson	9	1,630	9 00
Hedges & T	J K Combs	145	23,770	9 00
Hedges & T	J C Stafford	66	23,680	11 12
Hedges & T	J C Stafford	18	6,650	11 12
Hedges & T	Reitrel & Co	61	13,920	11 12
Hedges & T	O Brenninger	30	8,010	10 12
Bought by.	**From whom.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Imhoff & Co	Hedge & Taylor	154	45,200	$10 87
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	38	8,510	10 80
Imhoff & Co	Head & Graham	55	14,300	10 70
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	209	48,210	10 38
Imhoff & Co	Head & Graham	93	24,660	10 70
Imhoff & Co	Sharp	110	29,290	10 70
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	102	23,360	10 50
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	9	2,310	10 50
Imhoff & Co	G Clark	87	25,640	11 10
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	84	22,420	10 80
Imhoff & Co	L Beyer	49	13,780	10 85
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	36	10,320	10 80
Imhoff & Co	G Lehmad	8	2,200	10 90
Imhoff & Co	E Smith	6	1,700	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	80	25,080	11 00
Imhoff & Co	Beyer & M	90	25,090	11 00
Imhoff & Co	J Griffith	97	26,310	11 00
Imhoff & Co	G Clark	119	32,070	11 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	80	23,610	11 00
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	175	42,740	10 75
Imhoff & Co	W Wilhelm	42	12,670	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Smith & Blue	22	7,180	10 50
Imhoff & Co	W Hedges	27	6,950	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	13	3,720	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	83	21,470	10 85
Imhoff & Co	H G Willis	91	23,570	10 85
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	80	21,620	10 85
Imhoff & Co	J Stewart	124	28,400	10 75
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	90	25,000	10 87
Imhoff & Co	J Cahoon	84	22,770	10 60
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	173	43,040	10 75
Imhoff & Co	C K Ward	93	26,500	10 75
Imhoff & Co	C K Ward	93	25,920	10 65
Imhoff & Co	C K Ward	101	25,850	10 65
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	87	22,690	10 75
Voetter & B	Orr & Williams	74	19,280	10 75
Voetter & B	H Cochran	81	23,080	10 62
Voetter & B	A Watson	17	4,850	10 50
Voetter & B	Robinson & Co	44	10,580	10 62
Voetter & B	B Ross	109	30,050	9 85
Voetter & B	H Lein	40	11,100	9 80
Voetter & B	Hazlewood & B	128	32,650	9 45
Voetter & B	Holmes, L & Co	221	43,890	10 00
Voetter & B	T Calhoun	81	22,770	10 75
Voetter & B	Holmes, L & Co	80	21,530	10 75
Voetter & B	Holmes, L & Co	12	3,320	10 75
Gilchrist & Co		91	25,390	11 00
Gilchrist & Co		52	13,480	10 50
Gilchrist & Co		90	26,450	10 85
Gilchrist & Co		95	24,750	10 70
Gilchrist & Co		36	9,980	10 50
Gilchrist & Co		100	33,410	10 60
Gilchrist & Co		188	50,380	10 00
Gilchrist & Co		50	13,660	10 60
Gilchrist & Co		85	22,370	10 75
Gilchrist & Co		172	45,270	10 75

SHEEP.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	199	15,740	$4 05
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	175	16,180	5 05
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	166	14,770	3 50
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	210	16,720	*4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	117	8,890	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	101	7,820	3 50
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	177	14,530	4 35
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	174	13,160	3 75
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	160	12,970	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	170	15,630	3 85
Holmes, L & G	J Loyd	45	3,220	4 25
Holmes, L & G	J Pierce	107	9,130	4 75
Holmes, L & G	C Hershey	183	14,670	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	95	7,480	4 12
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	188	15,380	4 62
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	182	16,510	4 65
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	301	26,200	3 75
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	342	28,260	3 75
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	194	14,200	4 00
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	152	12,520	4 50
Smith & Blue	C Hershey	202	15,310	4 00
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	198	16,062	4 00
Sold by.	**Sold for.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & T	J C Stewart	126	11,230	4 15
Hedges & T	Kennedy & R	72	8,320	6 75
Hedges & T	A Vanfossan	186	14,970	4 00
Hedges & T	Abram West	15	℔ head	2 30
Hedges & T	Kenan & J	222	16,910	3 80

*$10 00 over.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, December 28, 1869.

CATTLE.—The offerings of cattle this week was fair, and fully up to the demand, but the general run was inferior in quality compared with last week's receipts. Nearly all the offerings were from the West. The run aggregated fully 800 head against 900 head the previous week. Prices since last week have undergone little or no change, and nearly all the cattle in the pens were disposed of. Some few lots were taken for shipment East. Medium to good cattle sold at $6 00@7 00 per cwt., and prime to extra fat steers at $7 25@8 00 per cwt. Stock steers sold at $4 50@5 50 per cwt., and mixed lots of cattle ranged from $1 25 to 7 50 per cwt.

HOGS—The market was well supplied, and with a moderate demand ruled dull and prices weak. In a wholesale way prime to choice sold at $10 50@11 00 ℔ cwt. Some extra choice butchering hogs were retailed at $11 50@11 75 ℔ cwt. The supply was more than adequate to the demand, and some lots were left over unsold.

SHEEP—The market under liberal receipts was dull, but the quality generally was common and inferior. The few choice sheep on the market was quickly picked up at good prices, ranging from $4@5 50. Common and inferior grades were entirely nominal in price, some selling as low as $1 15 ℔ head, and from that up to $3 25 ℔ head. There was no difficulty in disposing of 90@100 ℔ sheep at $5@5 50. The number on sale reached 1,500 head. There were few of any left over unsold. Our butchers who kill nothing but prime to choice got a fair supply, and our scallawag butchers, who are quite numerous, got enough to decorate their stalls until after New Year's, at prices, certainly low enough, to suit all their customers and lovers of poor mutton.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 30, 1869.

The market yesterday was a shade better for December both in crude and refined, the latter closing at 29¾c bid for December; futures unchanged. The market for crude closed strong for spot, with 16½c bid, and if it should advance to 18c, or even more, before Saturday we should not be surprised. The sales reported yesterday were:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot at	16 c
2,000 bbls spot at	16 c
3,000 bbls spot at	16 c
1,000 bbls spot (40 to 45) at	16 c
2,000 bbls spot (40 to 46) at	16 c
1,200 bbls spot (40 to 46) at	16 c
1,000 bbls spot at	16½c
1,000 bbls spot at	16½c
2,500 bbls spot at	16½c
5,000 bbls spot at	16½c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March	12½c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March	12½c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each January to March	12½c
5,000 bbls s. o, to July at	12½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls December at	29½c
1,000 bbls December at	29¾c
500 bbls December at	29¾c
7,000 bbls, 1,000 each February to August	31 c

RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

The receipts of oil by river, as shown by the Gauger's books, kept by W. S. McGee, since the 1st of December, aggregate 103,832 barrels. Since our report of the 24th we have the following additional amounts gauged:

	Barrels.
Wagner & Leech	523
Wagner & Leech	770
Wagner & Leech	676
Fisher Bros	1,327
Fisher Bros	778
Fisher Bros	1,107
Fisher Bros	1,514
Jackson Bros	1,082
Jackson Bros	982
Previously reported	94,573
Total	103,832

Of the amounts received since the 24th inst., 2,000 barrels came from Cow Run district, W. Va.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—Petroleum—prices have again declined on creek, and the market here is very weak, a few export orders being filled, but there is no life to trade. Crude, in bulk, is offered at 15¾@15½c; sales 1,000 bbls at these figures; also 4,000 bbls, January delivery, on private terms. Crude—shipping order obtainable at 20½c, with 8,000 bbls disposed of at this price. Refined—sales two cargoes, about 4,000 bbls standard white at 29¾c, and 1,000 bbls at 29½c. For Philadelphia delivery prices remain about the same as yesterday, although the market has an unsatisfactory tone, with scarcely any demand; sales 5,000 bbls refined, standard white sold at 29¾@29¾c, mostly at inside price. Pittsburgh—1,000 bbls crude sold at 16c.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Closing 28.—Crude in fair demand at 15c in bulk and 20c in barrels; refined quiet at 29¾c.

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—Market quiet at $4 30@4 35; not much doing.

NEW YORK, December 29, 12 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

OIL CITY, December 29.—Market about $4 15@4 20 bid on lower creek, $4 25 asked; $1 35@4 45 here, and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Market weak; P. L. S. to W. 29c; S. W. 29¾@29¾c; crude 15@15½c.

NEW YORK, December 29, 2:20 P. M.—Demand fair but at lower rates; crude 15c; refined 29¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 12 M.—Market quiet and strong on December, but lines weaker and irregular; December, 29¾c bid; 29¾c asked; January, 30c; January and February, 30½c asked; January and June, 31c asked; January and March, 30½c; March and June, 30½c bid; April, July or August, 31c bid. Crude 15½c and nominal.

OIL CITY, PA., December 29, 5 P. M.—Market very weak, dull, and declined to $4 50 on broad gauge. On lower creek, $4 20 to $4 25. No transactions of any importance. Everybody engaged in closing up the year's transactions.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

Business in every description of raw irons is extremely light. The transactions of the last week are scarce worth reporting, and indicate that the season of active consumption has passed. The mills generally are expected to suspend operations for a time within the next fortnight for settlement and repairs. Proprietors will not generally resume operations before an assured demand for their products are realized. Receipts of raw irons are fair for the season, and with but moderate stocks both here and at furnaces, the feeling on part of furnace owners are stronger than might be supposed under the present meagre demand for their product.

Sales of Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

50 tons open grey forge from yard	$37 50—4 mos.
150 tons white and mottled to arrive	35 00—cash.
120 tons medium grey from yards	37 00—5 mos.
70 tons white from yard	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons open grey	38 00—4 mos.
50 tons open grey neutral	37 50—3 mos.

Charcoal.

300 tons choice forge	private terms.
10 tons choice forge	$51 00—1 mos.
10 tons fancy forge	52 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons red short forge	$36 00—5 mos.
20 tons neutral No. 3 forge	39 00—1 mos.
50 tons cold short	39 00—4 mos.
50 tons grey Red short forge	39 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 B. foundry	43 00—4 mos.
20 tons B. No. 1 foundry	41 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	40 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	40 00—4 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¾
Horse Shoe	5½
Heavy Band	4¾@ 5¾
Hoop and Light Band	5@10
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	5@ 6
Half Oval and Half Round	5@ 5½
Boiler Iron	5@ 6
Tank Iron	5¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¾@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	4¾@ 5
Nail Rods	8¼@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¾@ 6¾

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9¾
" " 25 to 26	6	7¼	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 25
3d fine " "	7 25
2d fine " "	8 25
3 lining " "	7 25
Clinch " "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1⅝ in, $5 50; 1¾ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ℔ ℔ off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 31, 1869.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15½c	Juniata B	14 c
Anchor A	15½c	Anchor C	14 c
Eagle Extra	15½c	Duquesne	13½c
Conewago	15 c	Glencoe	13½c
Idaho	15 c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	15 c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family	14½c	Allegheny	12 c
Walnut Creek	14½c	White Fawn	11 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12½c	Mourning	11½c
Merrimack W	14½c	American	11½c
Spragues	12½c	Orientals	11½c
Dunnells	12½c	Gloucester	11½c
Conestoga	12 c	Amoskeag	10½c
Lancaster	11½c	Troy	7½c
Wamsutta	9½c	Allen Pinks	14 c
Shirtings	12½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20c	Hamilton	20c
Manchester	20c	Armures	21c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	28c
Conestoga C. T	27c
Conestoga C. C. A	23½c
Kellyville F	18c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	12½c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @12 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12 c
Orange Mineral	14 @14½c
Pure Red Lead	11½@12 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	11 @11½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 c
Vieille Montagne & Co.'s French Zinc	17 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @13 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 5 75
Shaker " 2, "	5 25
Hurl " 1, "	5 50
Hurl " 2, "	5 00
Braid " 1, "	5 25
Braid " 2, "	4 75
Round " 1, "	4 50
Ring Hurl	4 00
Western common	4 00
Broom corn, prime, ℔ ton	$280 00
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	200
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	6 50

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	33c
Bolt Coppers	33c
Flared and tapered sheets	35c
Circles under 84 inches diam	35c
Circles 84 inches and over diam	35c
Sheathing Copper by case	32c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	33c
Copper bottoms	38c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 30, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	25 @ 28
Citric	℔	1 00 @ 1 65
Oxalic	℔	38 @ 40
Tartaric	℔	80 @ 85
Alcohol	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	28 @ 30
Socot	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Am. Carb	℔	28 @ 30
—Aqua	℔	10½@ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9½
—Soda	℔	4¾@ 5
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @ 1 05
BayRum	gal	4 00 @ 5 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	72 @ 76
Cinch'r'd	℔	1 90 @ 2 00
" Pale	℔	90 @ 1 05
" Com	℔	60 @ 70
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16
German	℔	8 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	60 @ 62
Blue Vitr	℔	12 @ 14
Borax ref	℔	40 @ 42
Brims roll	℔	5½@ 6
—Flor Sul	℔	7½@ 8½
Calomel A	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
Camp ref	℔	93 @ 98
Canthar's	℔	2 60 @ 2 80
Cham. Ger	℔	40 @ 45
—Roman	℔	55 @ 65
Chlorof'm	℔	1 48 @ 1 50
Cloves	℔	47 @ 49
Cochineal	℔	1 30 @ 1 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25
Copp'ras	℔	2¾@ 3
CreamTar	℔	50 @ 54
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 28
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15
Et Nit sps	℔	48 @ 52
—Sulph	℔	88 @ 92
Ext Logw	℔	16¾@ 17½
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50
—Italian	℔	45 @ 48
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	℔	3¾@ 4
Galls Alep	℔	47 @ 52
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 58
" White	℔	65 @ 1 00
Myrrh T'k	℔	65 @ 70
Shellac	℔	50 @ 64
Trag s'rts	℔	55 @ 65
" Flake	℔	1 45 @ 1 65
Hoffm'n A	℔	48 @ 56
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60
—Span fl't	℔	1 65 @ 1 70
Iodine res	℔	6 90 @ 7 00
Junip Be	℔	4 @ 6
Log Chip'd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 95 @ 2 00
Madder	℔	16 @ 18
Mag cal	℔	75 @ 80
—Carb	℔	50 @ 55
Manna SF	℔	1 65 @ 1 75
Morph sul	℔	10 00 @10 20
Nutm No 1	℔	1 65 @ 1 70

Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	8 00 @ 8 75
—Castor	gal	2 80 @ 2 90
—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
—Cloves	℔	3 60 @ 3 80
Cod liv'r	gal	2 25 @ 2 80
Lemon	℔	5 35 @ 5 75
Lard c	gal	1 05 @ 1 45
—Cincin	gal	1 52 @ 1 58
Linseed	gal	96 @ 1 02
Neats f	gal	1 50 @ 1 75
Olive	gal	2 60 @ 3 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 90
Pepper't	℔	5 00 @ 6 25
Rosemary	℔	3 00 @ 3 25
Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 30
Sperm	gal	2 65 @ 2 80
Tanners	gal	1 00 @ 1 15
Whale	gal	1 30 @ 1 40
Wintegr'n	℔	5 25 @ 5 75
Opium Ty	℔	14 20 @14 40
Phosphos	℔	1 35 @ 1 40
Pl Paris	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Potash.		
Bi chrom	℔	24 @ 25
Chlorate	℔	55 @ 82
Iodide	℔	5 20 @ 5 40
Prus Yel	℔	46 @ 48
" Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Putty	℔	5¾@ 6½
Quin sulp	oz	2 50 @ 2 60
Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	24 @ 25
Gingr E I	℔	27 @ 29
" Jamca	℔	33 @ 35
Ipecac	℔	3 25 @ 3 50
Jalap	℔	2 40 @ 2 50
Liquorice	℔	18 @ 20
Rhub E I	℔	2 75 @ 3 00
Sars Hon	℔	60 @ 65
Senega	℔	48 @ 50
Valeri En	℔	60 @ 63
" Germ	℔	48 @ 50
Sal Ammo	℔	22 @ 25
Senna Al	℔	46 @ 50
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 6
—Soda	℔	3¾@ 5¾
Seed.		
Canary	℔	10½@ 11½
Hemp	℔	8 @ 9
Cardamn	℔	4 75 @ 4 90
Mustard	℔	17 @ 19
" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
Caustic	℔	9 @ 10
Soap Cast	℔	18 @ 20
—Cast wh	℔	28 @ 31
Starch	℔	7 @ 8½
Sugar L'd	℔	42 @ 44
Sumac Sic	℔	13 @ 15
Terra Jap	℔	8 @ 10
Turp sps	gal	60 @ 63
Varnish.		
Copal	gal	2 00 @ 4 00
Japan	gal	1 50 @ 1 83
Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Ven Red	℔	4 @ 4½

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 6 and 9 thread	25½
do do hawser laid oil well boring rope	24½
do do tarred	24
do do lath twine, tarred	24
do do hay, stave and leather twine	25
Sisal rope	22
do lath twine, tarred	21½
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	18
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	50
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	19@22

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 31, 1869.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40a42c	Oak harness best city	44a46c
Oak sole, heavy	38a41c	Oak harness country	41a43c
Oak sole, Spanish	41a43c	Bridle fair ℔ doz	$60a85
Oak, slaughter in rough	37a39c	Hand leather ℔ ℔	40a42c
Red sole B A mid	32a34c	Waxed calf	$1 20a1 55
Red sole B A heavy	32a34c	Wax kip	90a$1
Red sole Orinoco	30a32c	Waxed upper ℔ ft	25a28c
Shoe skirting	44a45c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$5 50a6 00
Saddler's skirting	47a48c		
Black bridle ℔ doz	$55a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11 a11½c	Green salt kip	14a15 c
Dry Flint hides nomina	23a 24 c	Green salt calf	17a18 c
		Green butchers' do	12a00 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ℔ gal	$1 00a1 10	Bank Oil	85a90c
Straits best	90a95c	Tallow	10a11c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh on September 30th:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	3 50		$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	4 50	8 50
12 by 22 to 18 by 20		5 00	9 50
20 by 22 to 24 by 30		6 00	12 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		6 50	13 00
26 by 32 to 30 by 34		7 00	14 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 40		7 50	16 00
30 by 36 to 30 by 44		8 50	17 00
33 by 46 to 30 by 48		9 00	17 50
32 by 50 to 32 by 52		10 50	18 50
32 by 56 to 32 by 58			20 00
40 by 60 to 40 by 66			22 50
46 by 60 to 48 by 70			25 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 15 ℔ cent.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Mervin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	8½	Milk Biscuit	10½
Wine "	10½	Ginger Snaps	15
Soda "	10½	Extra Pilot	8½
Oyster "	8	Almond Nuts	18
Water "	7½	Fruit Biscuits	13½
Butter "	10½	Mixed Cakes	18
Sugar "	10½	Spiced Jumbles	16
Dyspepsia "	10½	Sugar Jumbles	18
Lemon Buiscuit	15	Ginger Cakes	16
Cream Crackers	28	Pilot Bread	7
Pounded biscuit	13½	Pearl Wafers	18
Cracker Meal	8	Farina crackers	10
Graham Boston	10	Graham Wine	10½
Graham Water	10		

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

Below we give Livingston & Co.'s price list for Drum's Patent Shutter Hinge, Sash Pulley, &c.:

No. 0 Ex. heavy strap brick house, ℔ doz	$4 50
" 1 Heavy do do do	4 00
" 2 do hook and eye do do	3 75
" 3 Light strap for frame house do	3 50
" 4 hook and eye for frame house	3 00
Two in. Sash Pulley	87
Two and one-half in. Sash Pulley	1 00
Weights, ℔ ℔	3½

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$12 00@12 25
I C, coke	11 00@11 25
Roofing plates	11 50@11 75
Bar Tin, ℔ ℔	50c
Straits, ℔ ℔	47c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c
Ingot Copper	26c
Antimony	28c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 72	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	68@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 1, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is without improvement, and prices are rather weak and unsettled. There is no demand except for small lots wanted for immediate use. Manufactured iron of most descriptions is dull, and prices rule in favor of buyers. The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig dull, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots for consumption at a range of $37@41 ℔ ton, including Gartsherrie at $40 and Coltness at $41. American in moderate demand and easier, with sales of store lots at $38@42 ℔ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@55 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull, with sales of English and American from store at $82@87 ℔ ton for common and $87@92 for refined. Rails are in steady demand, with sales at $57@57 50 ℔ ton, gold, for English, and $77@78 ℔ ton, currency, for American. Old rails are selling, ex ship, at $47@48 ℔ ton, currency. Cast steel is steady at 18@20c ℔ ℔ for English, and 19@20c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¾c for C. No. 1 and 5c ℔ ℔ for common and tank. Russia sheet is dull, with sales of different numbers at 10¾@11½c ℔ ℔, gold. English and American do are quiet, and selling at 5@8c ℔ ℔. Nails are in moderate demand, with sales of cut at 4¾@4½c ℔ ℔ for assorted sizes. Old iron is dull and declining, with sales at $1 20@1 45 ℔ 100 ℔s for cast and $1 50@1 70 for scrap, the outside rate for No. 1 wrought.

IRONTON, OHIO.

There is very little doing in pig, says the *Journal*, and the yards and furnaces have but little on hand. The feeling, however, among producers is weaker, and in some instances concessions might be obtained from the quotations. We quote:

CHARCOAL.

Mill, hot blast, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, do	46 00@48 00
" " " No. 2	44 00@46 00
Hecla cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00@63 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1	$44 00@00 00
Belfont No. 2	40 00@41 00
Ashland No. 1	40 00@42 00

Bar iron and nails are in fair demand at former quotations. The nail works will stop during Christmas week. The stove foundry is running a pretty strong force, while business at the machine shops is quite dull.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Tobacco firm, but very little offering; new lugs and common leaf 5@7½c; medium leaf 8@10c, good manufacturing 12@14c; bright 15@25c. Cotton nominal at 23½c. Hemp—Nothing doing. Flour—Low grades in demand and scarce; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 60@4 80, XX $5 00@5 25; family brand quiet at $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm; No 2 spring inspected 90c; No 2 red winter $1 05@1 07; No 1 do $1 10@1 12½; choice $1 20@1 25; prime to strictly prime white $1 15@1 20. Corn dull at 75@78c for dry yellow bulk; good yellow sacked 82c; choice white 80c. Oats dull at 48@51c bulk; 54½@57c sacked. Barley unchanged; prime Minnesota spring $1 10. Rye slow and unchanged at 80@82c. Whisky higher at 95½@96c. Groceries very dull; scarcely anything doing. Coffee ranges at 19@23½c. Sugar 11½@13½c. Molasses 70@80c. Pork held firmly $29 30, without sales. Lard steady at neat firm; order sales of shoulders 11¾c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15¾@15¾c. Bacon—small sales clear rib at 17½c; clear sides 17½@18c; shoulders nominal at 14@14½c. Lard nominal at 16½@17c. Cattle in better demand and steady at 2½@6¼c; Hogs—small sales at 8¾@9¾c for light to choice; number cut to date about 185,000.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Cotton—sales 17 bales good ordinary at 22c. Flour quiet and steady; X family $5. Red wheat $1 05; white $1 10. Corn 65@70c. Oats 50c. Rye 80c. Tobacco quiet and steady; sales 50 hhds at $5@8 50 for lugs; $9@12 for leaf. Provisions firmer; mess pork $30. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib 17¾c; clear sides 18c; bulk shoulders 12c; clear rib 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c; hams 22½c. Lard 18c. Whisky 95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton quiet and firm at 24c; receipts 1,281 bales; exports 327 bales. Flour in fair demand for medium grades; super $5. Corn 93@94c. Oats 67@68c. Hay $26@27. Bran $22. Pork $30 50@31 00. Lard 19½@20c. Bulk shoulders nominal at 12½c; sides nominal at 16½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 119¾.

NEW YORK, December 29—P. M.

RUMORS.

A rumor of the failure of a prominent iron foundry proves unfounded. A report of another bank defalcation is unauthenticated. Another rumor obtained currency that the Treasury sales of gold will be continued during January on the same scale as during the present month, but lacks probability. All the markets were unsettled by rumors and the activity in money. The Treasury disbursed $1,500,000 to-day for January interest, making $3,650,000 thus far.

MONEY.

The money market worked very stringent this afternoon, and 7 ℔ cent. gold was the general rate for call loans, with exceptional transactions at 1-16 ℔ cent. per diem. The process of calling in money by corporations to disburse in January is still going on, and is the main cause of the present activity in money. Prime discounts dull at 10 to 12 per cent.

STERLING.

Heavy and lower at 108⅜@108¾.

GOLD.

Lower: opened at 119⅞, touched 120, and closed at 119¾. Carrying rates 7 ℔ cent. currency to gold, and 1-32 ℔ cent. Clearances $27,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Lower and weak. Coupons '81, 118⅝@118⅞; do '62, 112½@112⅝; do '64, 111¾@111⅞; do '65, 111⅞@112; do new, 114⅛@114¼; do '67, 114⅛@114¼; do '68, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108½; Pacifics, 108⅜@108⅜. The Sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 110 70-100@110 85-100.

STATE BONDS.

Heavy. Missouris 90⅝; old Tennessees 53⅞; new do 46⅞; old Virginias 47½; new do 54¼; old North Carolinas 42½; new do 28⅝.

STOCKS.

Weak and unsettled. Pacific Mail being the heaviest on the list. Canton 48¼; Cumberland 34⅞; Western Union Telegraph 31⅝; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 7⅞; do preferred 14⅝; Adams Express 60⅝; Wells-Fargo 20; American 38; United States 49; Pacific Mail 42; New York Central 85⅝; Erie 21⅝; do preferred 39⅞; Harlem 128; preferred 129; Hudson scrip 80⅝; Reading 99⅝; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 84⅞; Illinois Central 131½; Pittsburgh 82⅝; Northwestern 66⅞; preferred 81; Rock Island 102⅝; St. Paul 72; do preferred 84⅝; Wabash 50⅝; do preferred 73; Fort Wayne 85⅝; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 54; Chicago and Alton 141⅝; do preferred 142; Ohio and Mississippi 23⅝.

MINING SHARES.

Dull. Boston prices—Calumet 60; Hecla 75; Quincy 20.

Sub-Treasury balance $87,384,529, including $7,733,850 currency.

Rumors of a lock-up of greenbacks are current. The Treasurer of Illinois will be here to-morrow to pay the January interest on State bonds, and to pay off the stock due at the end of the year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par to ⅛ off buying and ⅛ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 75@5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Very quiet and ½@¾c lower; sales of No 1 at 85c; No 2 at 78¾@79c, closing quiet and steady at 78¾@78½c for No 2; this afternoon market dull at 78c seller January for No 2.

CORN—Dull and ½@¾c lower; sales of No 2 at 69@70c for regular and 72@72½c for fresh receipts, closing at 69½@69½c for regular new; no grade 52@55c; this afternoon market neglected and nominal at 69@69½c for No 2 seller January.

OATS—In fair speculative demand and 1¼@1½c higher, at 43¾@44¾c for No 2, and 35½@36c for rejected, closing at 43¾@44c for No 2.

RYE—Fairly active and firm at 69@73c for No 2, closing firm at the outside.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 75@77c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 94c.

SUGAR—11½@14c for common to choice Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Opened firm and excited. Mess pork in good demand for future delivery, but inactive and nominal for cash; early sales at $30 50@30 75 seller February, closing weak at $30@30 25; cash lots nominal at $29 25@29 50. Lard a shade stronger and quiet, closing at 17@17¼c cash; 17¼@17¾c seller February. Meats quiet and steady; green shoulders 10¼c; dry salted 11c; rough sides 13½c; short ribs 14c; hams nominal at 14¾c for green; 15@15½c for sweet pickled.

DRESSED HOGS—In fair demand and 25c higher, closing firm at $11@11 50 for choice lots dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Firm and 20@30c higher, at $8 37½@9 35 for common; $9 60@10 00 for fair to good; $10 25@10 50 for extra choice.

CATTLE—Firm and 15@25c higher, at $3 62½@4 75 for common to good cows; $4 90@5 62½ for fair to medium; $6 50@7 for good to choice shipping steers.

CHICAGO, December 29—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the wheat market was weak and prices easier; sales of No 2 at 78@78⅛c, seller January; cash wheat closed dull at 77¾@78c. Corn dull at 69@69½c seller January, closing weak at the inside. Oats dull but firm at 44c cash. In the evening the markets were inactive. Provisions quiet and on pork the market was weak and lower; sellers of cash mess appearing at $28 50, and lard offered in a small way at 16¾c; sales mess pork seller February at $30; do do $29 50, buyer February $30; green hams 14¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton firm; sales of 330 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands, closing quiet. Flour—receipts 15,456 bbls; flour 5@10c better on low grades, sales of 7,800 barrels at $4 70@5 00 for superfine State and western; $5 30@6 20 for extra State; $5 70@6 25 for extra western; $5 85@6 35 for white wheat extra; $5 40@6 25 for round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@8 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet, including 3,500 bbls low grades for export. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 50@5 70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky—market heavy for ironbound; sales 300 bbls at 98c@$1 for western free. Receipts of wheat 3,105 bush; wheat a shade better and quiet; the firmness of holders restricts the export demand; sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 33@1 34 for winter red and amber western; $1 45 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley without change; sales 3,000 bush at $1 22½ for four-rowed State, and Canada West on private terms. Barley malt in fair request; sales 7,000 bush at $1 25 for Canada West, and State on private terms. Corn heavy and lower; sales 28,000 bush at $1 10 for old mixed western delivered; 93@95c for new southern yellow; 98c@$1 00 for new white southern. Receipts of oats 1,100 bush; oats heavy and lower; sales 2,400 bush at 60@62c for western; 62@64c for State. Rice quiet at 6¾@7½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11@11½c. Molasses dull; sales 300 bbls New Orleans at 73@77c. Petroleum dull at 16½c for crude, and 29@29½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@26c for American. Linseed oil dull at 90@93c in casks. Coal—foreign dull; by auction to-day 70,000 tons Scranton sold at $4 30@4 35 for lump; $4 30@4 80 for steamboat; $4 80@5 17 for grate; $5 22@5 65 for egg; $6 00@6 25 for stove; $4 15@4 50 for chestnut. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet; sales 150,000 ℔s at 47@49c for domestic fleece; 55@56c for pulled. Sheathing copper steady at 32c; ingot copper rather more steady at 21¾@22c for Detroit and Lake Superior. Pig iron rules in favor of buyers at $32@34 for Scotch, and $36@38 for American. Bar lower at $85 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails steady at 4¾c for cut, 6¾c for clinch, and 28@30c for horse shoe. Spirits turpentine quiet at 43@45c. Pork without decided change; sales 280 bbls at $29 75@30 for new mess; $30 for old do; $24@26 for prime, and $28@30 for prime mess; also 2,000 bbls new mess, seller January and February at $29 75@30 25. Beef quiet; sales of 125 barrels at $5@13 for new plain mess, and $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef more active; sales 150 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $30@33 50 for new. Cut meats steady; sales 90 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 15@16c for hams. Middles dull; sales 100 boxes Cumberland cut at 14¾c. Dressed hogs firmer at 11½@12¼c for western. Lard firmer; sales 300 tierces at 16½@17¾c for steam, and 18@18½c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tierces seller February and March, at 18¼c. Butter quiet at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 15@16c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments 15,000 bush wheat at 4d ℔ sail, 5d ℔ steamer, and 500 bbls flour ℔ steamer at 1s 6d.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 27—Live stock—A dull trade is expected during the holidays. The warm rain of to-day further depressed the market. Beeves count 5,570 for the week, and 2,700 to-day. Sales slow and prices scarcely so good as yesterday for the same quality. There are no very extra cattle on sale, the best 10 cwt. grades selling at 17½c.; prime steers at 16c.; medium at 14@15c., and the lowest grade at 11@12½c.; the market averaged 14½c., but the stock was not all sold. Meats yield to poultry this week. Sales of 187 Texan 5¾ cwt. at 12½c.; 112 Indiana cattle 6¾ cwt. at 14@16c.; 78 Canada and Ohio cattle of 6½ cwt. at 13c; 120 Kentucky 8 cwt. at 15½@17½c.; 80 Indiana 6½ cwt. at 14@15c.

Sheep unchanged, with 20,000 for the week and 5,000 to-day. Most of the medium lots sell at 5½@6c; thin at 4⅝@5½c; prime at 6½@7c; a lot of 123 pound Canadas sold at 8c; a car of 82 pound State at 7c; a car of 105 pounds Canada at 7½c; two cars Ohio of 76 pounds at 5¾c.

Swine foot up 4,463 for the week, of which 41 cars arrived to-day. Trade is very dull, and prices much depressed. Live are quoted at 9½@10½c; a car of 228 pounds Michigan selling at 10⅛c; a car of 101 pounds at 9¾c; city dressed fell to 13c to-day; western dressed to 12@12¼c.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cattle markets—There is little demand for live stock of any kind. Beeves go slowly, with 900 fresh and 350 stale animals. They can barely be sold, but prices are about as Monday, varying from 11 to 17½c; but very few went outside of 14@16c; a lot of 97 Kentucky grades 8 cwt sold at 15@17c; forty Canada steers and little heifers scant 5 cwt 13c; 50 Illinois cattle 6¾ cwt 14½c, and 75 choice Kentucky 8¾ cwt at 16@17½c.

Only 12 cars sheep arrived to-day, but they are sufficient. There is a little firmness at 5@7c for thin to prime stock; 8@8½c for extra. A car of 77 ℔ state sheep sold at 5¾c, a deck of 114 ℔ Canadas at 8¼c.

Hogs have been very weak, but are firmer to-day, with arrivals of 23 cars. They are quoted at 9½@10½c alive, and 12¾@13¼c dressed; western dressed in good condition sell at 11¾@12c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Flour unchanged; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat quiet but firm; No 2 $1 10; No 1 $1 14. Corn in light supply and firmer; new 75@76c for mixed. Oats unchanged and quiet at 50@56c. Rye dull at 90@94c. Barley unchanged and dull at $1 15@1 25. Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 24c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky 94@95c. Hogs firmer at $9 75@10 50; receipts 500 head. Provisions firmer. Mess pork held at $29; buyers at $28 50. Bulk meats firm but quiet; shoulders 12c; sides 15@15¾c for clear rib and clear loose. Bacon fair; shoulders 14c; sides 16¾@17¾c for clear rib and clear packed. Sugar cured hams 20@21c. Lard higher; sales 200 tierces at 18c. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese 17@18c. Eggs declined to 34c. Linseed oil dull at 88c. Lard oil $1 48@1 50. Petroleum 30@33c. Groceries unchanged. Gold 119¾ buying. Exchange firm at ⅛ to ⅛ discount buying. Money market close.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—Flour dull, heavy and nominally unchanged. Wheat—firmer feeling but unchanged; light sales of No 1 red winter at $1 14; no demand for No 2 red. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; old No 1 mixed 98c; No 2 95c; new ranges at 80@85c. Oats dull and lower; light sales at 50c for No 1 State. Rye dull and inactive; held at a range of 90@95c. Barley dull and inactive; held at 90c@$1, nominal rates. Petroleum very dull and inactive; refined held at 26@26½c for large lots; crude lower, $5 30 ℔ bbl.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Dry Goods—Trade being occupied in taking stock and balancing accounts, but little is transpiring in the way of buying or selling goods, and prices remain without alteration. The profits on the sale of this class of merchandise are so small that several houses are quitting the business and entering into other pursuits.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 29.—Cotton steady and good qualities scarce; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 22½c. Corn $1 10. Oats 70c. Rye $1 00. Wheat—red $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 20. Flour $4 50@6 50 for super to fancy. Bulk meats—clear sides 15¾c; clear ribbed sides 15c; shoulders 12c; new hams 21c; rump pork $25. Lard 18½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Flour excessively dull and unchanged. Wheat better; Pennsylvania red $1 30; white $1 40@1 50. Rye steady at $1 00. Corn very quiet; mixed western $1 00. Oats 55@57c. Petroleum steady; crude 21c; refined 29¾c. Provisions—nothing doing. Whisky dull at $1@1 01.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour more active; spring extras $3 75@3 90. Wheat weak at 82½c for No 1, and 79½c for No 2. Corn and oats nominal. Rye lower at 73c for No 1. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs higher at $11 25@11 75.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour dull; western superfine $4 75@5 00. Wheat steady; red $1 35@1 42. Corn active and receipts small; white 85@87c. yellow 88@92c. Oats dull at 54@57c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Provisions very dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour dull. Wheat 1c better, No 1 white Michigan $1 15; regular do amber $1 07; No 1 red $1 10; No 2 do $1 05. Corn 2c lower; new 76c; no grade 66c. Oats dull; No 1 held at 49c. Dressed hogs held higher, at 10@10½c. Clover seed is unchanged at $7 80.

Pork Packing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Pork packing this season closed two months earlier than last year. The total number of hogs packed was 186,600, an increase of 13,000 over last year.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 29.—Wheat—No important change; extra white $1 15; No 1 do $1 08@1 09; amber $1 02; regular $1. Oats nominal at 43@44c. Barley nominal at $1 90@1 95. Millfeed—bran $15; coarse middlings $20. Dressed hogs firmer at $11@11 25 for heavy.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 29.—Cattle—receipts 600, about one-fifth the usual run. The market opened active, and prices ¼c higher; sales at 5¾@7½c for common; 8¾@9½c for common to good. Sheep nominally unchanged.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., December 28.—Cattle—receipts 618; market inactive and last week's prices hardly maintained. Sheep and lambs—receipts 3,238; market quiet.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Cotton active; high grades scarce and firm at 24@24¼c for middling; sales 5,600 bales; receipts 2,956 bales; exports 4,618 bales. Sugar and molasses quiet. Coffee unchanged.

WE notice an extraordinary judicial ruling in Michigan, in an important criminal case. A juryman named Adams was indicted for an attempt to kill a certain Dr. Church. All testimony tending to show that the Doctor had seduced the sister of the respondent was ruled out by the Court; but evidence was offered and admitted that the respondent "*believed*" that the Doctor had been criminally intimate with the lady.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

PREMIUMS FOR SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS

In order that all our new subscribers to the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL may share alike in the inducements we offer, we have made arrangements to furnish each single subscriber, at two dollars a year, with a valuable picture. The COMMERCIAL alone is fully worth the subscription price, but we are persuaded to offer this extra inducement in order that our circulation may be more rapidly extended. We have been at great cost in procuring these pictures, and the subscription price of our Weekly will scarcely cover the outlay. Every single new subscriber, therefore, who sends us two dollars previous to April 1, 1870, will receive one of the following four pictures, the subscriber taking his choice:

I.---THE STRAW YARD.

The Straw Yard is copied from J. F. Herring's celebrated painting. It is a picture that interests at the first glance. Herring's animals are drawn from the human point of action; his brutes have not inaptly been termed "four legged humanity." The Straw Yard is one of his best efforts, felicitous in composition, lively in details, displaying an appreciation of nature seldom found in the treatment of kindred subjects. Standing stolidly, with fetlocks partially covered with draggled, damp straw, munching carelessly at the straw lying before them in the open bin, and occupying a central position are two horses, whose very attitude suggests repose. The snow weighted limb extending over them has sheltered them from the sun's rays in the hot August days. The fowl darting in and out between the horses hoofs in quest of a chance grain or grub, like the swine at their heels, are equally indifferent to danger. Association, familiarity in this case breeds contempt. The ducks turn their bills under their wings in calm security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw in their eagerness to secure the vegetables flung down for their special benefit, attracting by their selfish grunts those of their family in the distance, which are no ways slow in responding to the signal of a common conflict. In the distance a group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under which they contemplate the scene complacently, snuffing the frosty air and varying the monotony of the winter day by fondling each other. The lithograph is 21x26 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

II.---SHEARING TIME.

The conception of this picture is so simple as to appeal at once to the sympathies of the beholder. Its perspective, like its principal figures, is true to nature. "Shearing Time" is copied from one of the ablest paintings produced by A. Berendsen, a famous artist. "Shearing Time" represents the real poetry of lowly life. The expression of the half shorn ram lying between the shearers is almost human. The expression and attitude of the shearer, as with pipe in his mouth he directs the attention of his faithful shepherd dog to the disposition of the next subject to evade the trying ordeal, is a study in itself. If the dog permits the sheep to stray after such a look as that cast upon him by his master, he cannot plead ignorance of his master's will, betrayed in every lineament of his stern countenance. The highlands in the slumbrous distance, the friendly offices of the lass at the gate, the occupation of the figures in the foreground, all go to make up a picture reminding the observer of a sweet melody, or a pensive poem. Size, 21x26 inches. A mate for the preceding picture.

III.--HALT IN THE WOOD.

Copied from F. Gauermann, whose works display a technical strength, an imagination competent to high creative art, and a knowledge of naturalistic truth which has placed him in the front rank of modern painters. The "Halt in the Wood" is full of ease, grace and vitality. Its personages are true to nature. The thirsty hunter quaffing leisurely from the limpid stream can well afford to halt in the shade, leaving his gamekeepers to look after the horses laden with the fruits of the chase. The tired steeds in their turn accept the respite thankfully, while the gamekeepers, now that the excitement of the hunt is over, contemplate with pardonable pride the antlers of the deer, which are the crowning trophies of the day, commenting between the whiffs of their pipes upon the conduct of the dogs, and their good fortune. The figures are picturesquely grouped, exhibiting the grace and freedom of action common to the life of a sportsman. A picture to please the multitude, with special charms for lovers of the chase. Size 21 by 26 inches.

IV.--GAMEKEEPERS' RETURN.

This is also copied from F. Gauermann. Like the preceding picture, "The Gamekeeper's Return" displays the ready and quick hand of a master. Full of spirit, singularly clear, broad and effective in style, it displays a delicacy of refinement in execution and sentiment seldom equalled. In his *genre*, or home paintings, Gauermann appears to be as much at home as in the difficult task of depicting the passions and sentiment of animal life. We say "home" painting, because "The Gamekeeper's Return" awakens all those sentiments, feelings and ideas which have their origin and growth under the family roof, and in social training. The Gamekeeper is the central figure. Ere he lays his gun out of his hand, he directs his wife's attention to the game beneath which the table beside him fairly groans. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, quails, each in turn are held up to the admiring gaze of his wife, who in her eagerness to pass upon the merits of the same, pauses in her domestic occupation, extending a critical hand. The gamekeeper's son flings the weight of game from his shoulders; the antlers of the dead deer stretch across the floor, and a setter, in his eagerness to quench his thirst, laps from a dish in a corner. Men and dogs are privileged characters; the fruits of the chase absorbs the attention of the tidy housekeeper. Size 21x26 inches, a companion-piece to the preceding picture.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1869.

Fair Play.

If a woman is a mother, God gives her certain affections and cares springing from them, which you may be very sure she will not forget, and to which, as she is a "true woman," she will be fondly faithful. But does it occur to you that, if a man is a father, he also has thereby loves and cares which are only remotely connected with his shop? Yet, while the father and the mother, who together are the head of the family, have thus certain special duties growing out of that relation, they are also members of the state. And remark, it is not the family that is the member of the state, but the adult members of the family. If the father dies, the mother succeeds to the property, to the responsibilities of every kind. The State taxes her, and tries her, and sends her to jail or to the gallows, upon occasion. Now if she be competent to own property, and if it be right to tax her, can it be very wrong that she should have a voice in the law that taxes her?

Dear madame, the moment that the common consent of the civilized world lifted you from your position in the Greek household, you began the journey upon which you have ever since constantly traveled, and which will end in a perfect equality of opportunity with men. Perhaps you will not be a doctor, nor a lawyer, nor a senator, nor a president. Perhaps you will not care to vote, nor speak in public, nor to sing in public, nor to act in public. But suppose that Jenny Lind or Mrs. Moulton were forbidden to sing in public because they were women; suppose that Madame De Stael, and Mrs. Somerville, and Mrs. Stowe had been silenced because they were not men; suppose that Mrs. Siddons and Rachel had been frowned down as women, would anything have been gained? Dear madame, in this country five-sixths of us come of Anglo-Saxon stock, as it is called, and the thing that we will at last surely have is fair play.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's.*

During a difficulty between two planters named Elkins and Nash, of Pike county, Ark., Elkins shot Nash three time while running, killing him instantly. Elkins escaped.

MARRIED:

ASHE—AMMOND—On Wednesday, December 29, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard Lea, Mr. B. P. ASHE, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss MIRIAM V. AMMOND, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

LENTZ—STEWART—On the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. George Powell, by the Rev. Mr. Hartman, HENRY C. LENTZ to Miss KATE STEWART, both of Birmingham.

WOOD—BELL—On the evening of the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. B. Clark, JOSEPH P. WOOD, to FLORENCE daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Bell.

HOUSTON—SCHOYER—On Tuesday morning, December 21st, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, A. D. HOUSTON, of Lowellville, Ohio, and Miss NELLIE SCHOYER, of Allegheny City. No cards.

HILDRETH—LEE—On Monday evening, December 20th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, A. B. Curling, by the Rev. Alex. Clark, Mr. GEORGE F. HILDRETH, of Concord, Mass., to CARRIE C. LEE, of Pittsburgh.

[Boston papers please copy.]

MUSGRAVE—SEITZ—Thursday, December 23d, at the residence of the bride's parent's, at No. 18 Stevenson street, by the Rev. E. K. Squire, JAMES MUSGRAVE to Miss LOU SEITZ, both of Pittsburgh.

HODGE—WOODS—In Detroit, Michigan, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. F. McLaren, DD., and Rev. Wm. E. McLaren, the Rev. A. A. HODGE, DD., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and MARGARET M. WOODS, daughter of the first named officiating clergyman and sister of the second.

OWENS—PRYCE—On Thursday, December 23, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ebensburg, Pa., by Rev. T. R. Jones, EVAN OWENS, Esq., of Allegheny, Pa., to LIZZIE A. PRYCE, of Ebensburg, Pa.

VANDERGRIFT—O'DONNELL—December 28th, by Rev. G. G. Westfall, THEOPHILUS VANDERGRIFT, of Oil City, and ELLEN O'DONNELL, of Birmingham.

DIED:

GREENLEE—On Wednesday evening, December 15th, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS R. GREENLEE, in the forty-third year of his age.

KINDIG—In East Liberty, December 17th, 1869, Sergeant JOHN M. KINDIG, aged twenty-eight years.

BARTHOLOMEW—On Friday, December 17th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., CHARLOTTE BELL, daughter of Joseph F., deceased, and Elizabeth Bartholomew, aged three years, seven months and thirteen days.

HILANDS—On Sabbath morning, the 19th day of December 1869, at 2 o'clock A. M., JOSEPH HILANDS.

BURFORD—On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, at her parents' residence, Mount Washington, CORA METHIA, youngest daughter of John and Ann Burford, aged two years and one month.

BACKOFEN—On Wednesday morning, December 22, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN BACKOFEN, consort of J. G. Backofen, in the sixty-second year of her age.

HULTON—On Tuesday morning, at 11½ o'clock, JAMES HULTON, SR., at Harmersville, in the forty-first year of his age.

DICKEY—On Thursday morning, December 23, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. ISABEL DICKEY, wife of R. M. Dickey, in the fifty-second year of her age.

ELLIS—On Thursday evening, December 23d, at 10 o'clock, MARY, twin daughter of Wm. A. and Mary Ellis, in the sixth year of her age.

PERKINS—On Saturday, December 25th, at 2¾ o'clock P. M., LAURA GRANT, infant daughter of George W. and Lizzie Perkins, aged one year and sixteen days.

MOORE—On Saturday, December 25, at his late residence, near Fair Oaks Station, Mr. CLEMSON MOORE, in his eighty-fourth year, formerly of Allegheny city.

$40 A DAY — DOUBLE MOUNTED MAPS FOR $1.—LLOYD'S Steel-plate Map of AMERICA, for 1870, showing from ocean to ocean; colored, mounted, varnished; 54x50 inches large, with the United States County Map on reverse side on a larger scale, with 1,000,000 names. Price only $1, or 60 cents to agents. Sheets mailed for 30 cents: 100 copies a day sold by agents. Lloyd made all the maps used by Gens. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., &c., during the war. Certificates sent. E. LLOYD, Box 4,540, New York.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of CATHERINE SEITELL, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment without delay to me, at McKeesport.

GEORGE SNYDER, Administrator.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

NOTWITHSTANDING the publications which have been made relative to business failures, there is authority for saying that the number of failures for the last two months has really been less than for the same time last year, and the houses that have gone under lately have mostly been insignificant and of no commercial importance. There is general complaint of dull times, and hardly anybody is making money at the rate of a few years ago, but, if the number of failures afford any means of judging, the business of the country is in an unusually sound condition.

EDWIN M. STANTON DEAD!

The sad announcement comes to us by telegraph of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, best known to his own country as her great, patriotic, incorruptible Secretary of War, and to the world as America's great War Minister. Although Mr. STANTON's health had been known to be declining for nearly two years, his death was sudden and unexpected. Those who were near him believed that the crisis of his disease had passed; that returning health was reasonably well assured to him; and that he would be able to give his country many years of service in the exalted position, to which he had just been assigned by the President and Senate. Nine days before his death he argued a cause before Mr. Justice SWAYNE of the Supreme Court of the United States, making an argument an hour and a half long without sensible fatigue, in which he displayed all of that wonderful force and consummate ability which, in years past, had achieved for him the first place at the American Bar. Alas! it was but the flickering of the expiring taper of life. Providence had ordained that he too with hundreds of thousands of the sons of the Republic should fall a sacrifice to the demon of secession and rebellion. EDWIN M. STANTON gave his life to his country as truly as the citizen soldier who fell on the field of battle. Death came to him after the hearts of all patriots had been gladdened by the triumph of liberty, the overthrow of rebellion and the restoration of peace and good government to the land. The roar of battle has died away, and the wail of woe is hushed. "But wounds still rankle and the graves of the country's dead sons are not yet green when the great statesman is summoned to join the innumerable company of patriot martyrs. He crowded thirty years of his noble life and powerful intellect into six in the service of his country in her direst need, and died at fifty-five years of old age, as really as if he had been ninety.

Such a termination of life in the case of a private person who had consumed his existence in the pursuits of pleasure, avarice or the objects of personal ambition, might properly enough be described by the term, suicide. In the case of EDWIN M. STANTON it was *sacrifice*—*sacrifice*, noble, patriotic, disinterested *sacrifice* of life to his country.

In this community, where Mr. STANTON resided so long, and was so well known, we deem it unnecessary to go into any details of his public or private life. We have, indeed, no heart for such a task. The history of his public life, is the history of his country from 1860 to 1867. The nation has produced no statesmen greater in administration, or with a record of public service fairer or more enduring than his. History will do him justice and place his name high on the scroll of fame. Nor was his country slow to honor him while living. Within a week, every member of his party in the United States Senate joined in confirming his nomination immediately as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, dispensing with the formality of a reference to the proper committee—an honor never before paid to any man in the nation. When his name was mentioned in the national House of Representatives as that of the person whom President GRANT had resolved to appoint to that high office, a feeling of enthusiasm was kindled, which reminded old members of the days of victory over rebels. The whole country rejoiced in the honor conferred on the statesman who had deserved so well of the Republic. But honors heaped high as Olympus could not prolong the life of the patriot unto whom it was appointed to die. The hand of GOD is in it, and let us bow with Christian resignation to His Holy Will. Let the voice of party strife be hushed, while patriots mourn the loss of the great and good statesmen with poignant and profound grief.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our readers have, by this time, learned that negotiations between our Government and that of Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, suspended since the rejection by the Senate of the JOHNSTON-CLARENDON convention, are to be or rather have been resumed. Some Americans, we know, would like to see the great international question involved in this matter, left to be adjusted by the developments of time. The ground of this view of the subject is the hope that England, as the result of some European political complication having become engaged in war, we, by imitating English example, shall obtain a more complete and satisfactory indemnity than we can ever obtain by peaceful negotiation. Others, with no plan so definite and precise as this before them, are still in favor of waiting. The life of nations, they remark, is not bounded by three-score years and ten, but extends through centuries. Therefore they are in favor of delay, apparently hoping, like Mr. MICAWBER, that something will turn up to our advantage. All these believers in procrastination are wrong for the same reason. We cannot *afford* to leave the Alabama claims unsettled a week longer than postponement is rendered expedient by the reason which has dictated the delay that has already occurred. Undue excitement existed in both countries, and, in view of its effects, the postponement of a few months seemed obviously wise, even though it should cost millions of money. Millions of money it has cost, and the delay, inevitable in the process of settlement, will cost millions more, in the disturbance of commerce, and by the discomposure and derangement of mercantile calculations. The remark one may sometimes have heard, "Let the matter rest, the settlement concerns England, not us," betrays in any one who utters it uncommendable ignorance of the laws and relations of international trade. From a financial point of view, America is just as much interested in the speedy adjustment of the difficulties as England; while in regard to the progress of civilization and the establishment of the reign of permanent peace the interests of both countries in the questions are exactly identical.

Mr. FISH's correspondence with Mr. MOTLEY with reference to the resumption of negotiations, published in our paper of yesterday, has, we doubt not, been read with general satisfaction. In his statement of wrongs there is neither rhetoric nor sentimentalism apparent. The topics on which the Secretary dwells as grounds of complaint on the American side, will probably seem relevant and tenable to every American reader. It would have been premature in this letter to specify, or even to say anything about damages. But in this vigorous paper we have, it is likely, a specification of those injuries, which the present administration will insist upon as violations of neutrality on the part of England, and which England must concede to be such preliminary to the adjustment of satisfactory relations of peace and friendship between the two countries. The tone and details of the letter are in perfect accordance with that portion of the President's message which refers to Great Britain. That on the ground thus occupied by the administration, it will be sustained by the country we have no doubt. We may also confidently add, in the spirit of Gen. GRANT's remarks on the same subject, that a settlement with England in which the injuries charged in this letter should be ignored, would be of no value, as it could contain neither indemnity for the past nor security for the future.

English organs of public opinion have said much about American sensitiveness and sentimentality as shown in connection with the discussion of the Alabama claims. Certainly it is very foolish in us to complain that the American people individually and in the aggregate, were for three-quarters of a century the objects of systematic calumny and misrepresentation on the part of a portion of the British nation whose ingenuous labors were cordially applauded by a majority of the rest.

It was foolishly sentimental to complain that the announcement of secession as an accomplished fact, was received with exultant joy throughout the island, by the very people who had never tired denouncing our slavery, and who knew that slavery was the corner stone of the new republic. Nations are not responsible to other nations for the direction of their sympathies, and we have no right to ask either compensation or apology for English dislike or English fear of us, while these sentiments were expressed only in words, even though these words were printed in a book, or in the *Times* newspaper. There may have been a time when unsophisticated Americans thought a leading article in the *Times* something very terrible, capable of inflicting deadly harm. We know better now. Experience has taught us that the power of the *Times* directed against truth and patriotic courage and fortitude is a feeble and even contemptible agency, a pop-gun battering Gibraltar, its roar rather amusing than alarming. We could have lived and prospered under the frowns of our trans-Atlantic kindred. But when dislike and fear combined to build and fit out ships of war, to furnish our enemies with all the means and appliances necessary to destroy our commerce and our lives, to open British ports for the reception and entertainment of Confederate cruisers, and, in every imaginable way, to prolong the most tremendous conflict of modern times, then these abstractions assumed a different character. We do not see how any candid Englishman can fail to regard Mr. FISH's representation as unanswerable and just when he sets aside the paltry pretense that English municipal law interposed insuperable obstacles in the way of preventing violations of neutrality. But whatever Englishmen may think, Americans will surely sustain their Government in assuming that "no sovereign power can rightly plead the defect of its own domestic penal statutes as justification or extenuation of an international wrong done to another sovereign power." This obvious truth was pointed out for the instruction of the British Ministery during the war, and American precedents were referred to in illustration of its application. The British Ministry failed to see how it could benefit them, or us, it seems; at least we derived no advantage at the time from the lesson. But we feel reasonably confident that as a result of these negotiations on the Alabama claims, this doctrine will in future occupy its proper place in the code of international law.

We need no assurance that England is as desirous of the prolongation of peace as America. Lord CLARENDON's reply to Mr. FISH's letter, received since the above remarks were written, must be considered as on the whole concialiatory. Though perhaps resolved not to make any new proposal for the settlement of the questions between the two countries, any proposition that may proceed from the American side will doubtless be received in the friendly spirit indicated by Lord CLARENDON's letter.

A SIDE OF THE BURLINGAME EMBASSY.

The indifference with which we have received the announcement of the ratification by China of the BURLINGAME treaty can hardly fail to remind one of the enthusiasm with which we received the telegraphic report of the Ambassador's appointment. That report appealed strongly to the imagination, and was well adapted to excite hopes of results vast and agreeable to contemplate. Everybody knew something of China, its long duration, its twenty-two dynasties, its peculiar institutions, and its jealousy of foreign interference, while few possessed sufficient information about the country to estimate the probable significance of Mr. BURLINGAME's appointment. In this age we have become so much accustomed to witness unexpected discoveries and the achievement of things deemed impossible before they were done, that the ancient restraints upon fanciful speculation no longer exert their useful influence in favor of sobriety of thought. Reviewing the history of this remarkable embassy, it seems to us that no intelligent expectations, or legitimate hopes raised by its inauguration have yet been disappointed.

No person who had studied China with some care ever believed that the Celestials had suddenly resolved to revolutionize their institutions; or to adopt as their own a system of policy, the slow outgrowth of many centuries of Christian civilization, but a system inconsistent with the Chinese habits and traditions of twenty-five hundred years. This seems to have been the common impression produced by the first announcement, with a few brief details, of the fact, that an American had been requested by the Chinese Government to represent it before the governments of the West. We are not aware that a full statement of all the circumstances of the appointment has ever been published. Chinese newspapers are neither much circulated nor much read outside of the Central Flowery Land; Chinese officials are proverbially reticent; and the language has, no doubt, been an insuperable obstacle in the way of enterprising American interviewers. Prince KUNG has either never been subjected to the process referred to, or its results are hid from us under those terrible characters which it takes so much time and labor to learn. Perhaps, however, the motives which prompted the Chinese administration to take the extraordinary step are known, or can be conjectured with reasonable confidence, apart from the formal statements, or incidental intimations given out by the embassador. Indeed, we suppose, that even Mr. BURLINGAME must sometimes have been thrown upon his penetration, in his attempts to fathom the grounds of his own appointment. Looking at the subject in this way, not exactly drawing upon our own moral consciousness, but glancing back over the history of foreign intercourse with China and reflecting upon Chinese character and statesmanship, one arrives at a theory of the BURLINGAME embassy which can never be expressed in diplomatic language and which it is, it may be, impossible to state without offense.

To us it seems likely that the choice of our countryman to represent them was a final and desperate resource of the Celestials against the domination of British selfishness. The German poet HEINE, after a considerable sojourn in England, describes our trans-Atlantic kindred as "machines whose motive power is egotism." In regard to English foreign policy in the West, it is so mere a truism as to be a platitude, to say that economy, not heroism, has always been its controlling principle. When England has invaded other countries it has usually been with careful calcalation how much she could get by withrawing. But with her conduct during our late war, her contempt of noble ideas when weighed against cotton and the safety of her aristocratic institutions, so fresh in memory, it is quite superfluous to say more on this subject. In 1680 Chinese commerce with the East India Company began. No one who knows the history of that famous company needs to be informed that its single guiding and controlling principle, its very life from its origin to its extinction, was selfishness in its most unmitigated form. A mere trading body in the first place, it became a mighty ruler. Its exclusive rights in China ceased in 1834—but its principles have never ceased to regulate English policy in that country, even as, until the rebellion of 1857, they had always given character to the administration of the government in India. Facts in proof, or illustrations of this statement, are abundant; indeed such facts are generally known. With the spirit of these traders, the English merchants now resident in China are thoroughly imbued, and the only government policy towards the Chinese which fully accords with the views of these people, is the traditional policy of the East India Company. Many of the English gentlemen not connected with the company or even familiar with its methods, sent out to the East as administrators, used to find their employment very distasteful. And equally distasteful to disinterested people in England at present is the policy advocated by their countrymen resident as merchants on the Chinese coast. American merchants living there too often adopt their views. And these are the people who are at so much pains to misrepresent the BURLINGAME mission. For they are plainly sure of what we only conjecture, that the one great object of this embassy is to protect the Chinese government and people against the selfish and grasping spirit of English trade, and to secure time in which to make the changes and initiate the reforms at length rendered inevitable. The strength of this English commercial interest and the probable influence of its living representatives will appear from a single fact. The gross value of the foreign goods imported into Shanghai during the year 1868 was $76,416,000, of which $69,000,000, or about ninety-one per cent., were from Great Britain or her dependencies.

In conclusion, assuming the great end of the BURLINGAME mission to be what we have supposed, two considerations may well reconcile Americans to its success. The first consideration is that the violent method of innovation desired by the English merchants can never produce any other than effects deleterious both to China and the West. And the second consideration is, that the process of gradual revolution already begun in the Empire, and already much advanced in neighboring Japan, can never cease. With both these populous countries so closely connected with us now, every noble motive calls upon Americans, at least, to wait patiently for the results of time and peaceful and mutually profitable intercourse.

HERESY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CONSIDERABLE freedom of opinion has always been allowed to individual clergymen in the English church. It would be more correct to say that, upon the whole, a certain tolerance towards the clergy has usually characterized the administration of their bishops. The whole ecclesiastical system is so arranged that this toleration could be exercised without creating disturbance, so long as the laity failed to concern themselves much about the soundness, or unsoundness of the doctrines taught in the pulpits. Every clergyman was known to have subscribed the 39 articles as a condition of his ordination, and, of course, was assumed to believe them until he formally declared that he did not believe them.

Then the sermon was always a comparatively insignificant portion of the religious services. Much the greater part of the time spent in church, was occupied in reading the scriptures, prayers, creeds, &c., and the doctrines advanced in the short sermon must have been very glaringly heterodox, or the suspicion of heretical taint very strong, not to be thrown completely into the background by the powerful presumption of orthodoxy raised and maintained by the other portion of the Sunday services. It must also be remembered that the inducement to verbal orthodoxy at least, held out by the hope of preferment, was exceedingly strong. The indifference of the common English mind to those distinctions and subtleties of metaphysical theology in which the common Scotch mind takes so much interest, was also favorable to the reign of theological quiet. Perhaps as influential in a negative way as anything else in preventing the growth and propagation of heretical opinions, was the very slight biblical training which, until a quite recent time, was deemed sufficient for the man who was invested with the cure of souls.

The changes physical, spiritual, and intellectual of the present century have revolutionized the old state of things, as all know. And ever since the agitation produced by the nomination of Dr. HAMPDEN to the See of Hereford in 1847, the limits of orthodoxy in the Church of England, have presented a subject of practical interest at home and curious speculation abroad. Even in this country, people have, with some concern, watched the proceedings by which the friends and enemies of the Established Church have tried to determine the boundaries within which its ministers must consent to restrict their freedom of teaching, under penalty of forfeiting their positions. All are familiar with the trials of COLENSO, GORHAM, WILSON, ROWLAND WILLIAMS and others whose cases have been the subjects of investigation to the Courts having jurisdiction in such matters. As the result of the known judicial decisions in these cases, the impression has seemed to be general on this side of the water, that a clergyman of the English church may entertain and teach whatever doctrine he pleases, without fear of punishment, or any legal disqualification whatever. Mr. VOYSEY's case, lately decided, shows that this notion is erroneous. The clergyman just named holding preferment within the Archbishopric of York has, for several years, made himself prominent by the avowal and publication of opinions manifestly inconsistent with his position as a christian minister. In the diary and correspondence of CRABB ROBINSON, under September 10, 1864, he is mentioned as follows:

> "I borrowed of Sharpe Voysey's Sermon, which I read in bed in the morning. The sole importance of the sentiment is that it comes from the preacher of the day. A fit motto to any review of it would be,
>
> "The thing, we know, is neither rich nor rare,
> But wonder how the devil it got there."

The following extract from the letter of the London correspondent of the *Nation*, dated December 3d, shows that a clergyman of the English Church can be guilty of heresy, in spite of the difficulties with which any one ambitious of that distinction has to contend, and that this Mr. VOYSEY has been judicially pronounced a heretic:

> I may just notice the fact that the Archbishop of York has actually succeeded so far in a legal process for turning out a heretic. As a rule, every attempt to expel anybody is apt to fail in the courts of law; and we have such contrasts as Drs. Colenso, Pusey and Temple, all in one church. Mr. Voysey, however, has at last found out how to commit a really punishable heresy. He has said very frequently and with great emphasis, that the doctrines of the atonement, of the incarnation, and others, as ordinarily understood, are not only wrong but horribly blasphemous; further, that though he does not deny the truth of the doctrines in some sense or other, he denies, and has a right to deny, any sense that anybody has ever put upon them; and, finally, that much of the Bible is false and immoral, and that in particular St. John's Gospel is so bad in its immorality and inaccuracy that it cannot be genuine. For these opinions he has been suspended from his vicarage, subject to a further appeal; but then Mr. Voysey has been rather plain spoken. Other people can reconcile their opinions and their preferments with more skill.

DUST.

A potent instrument in political chichanery and intrigue; not so laid down in the dictionaries, but appreciated as such by the people who know the workings of the rings and the corruptions of the lobby. Given, a disreputable scheme of legislation—a rascally combination for defeating the will of the people—the first move of the concocters of the plot is to throw dust in the eyes of its opponents—set them upon the wrong trail—divide their strength, and thus achieve a success otherwise impossible.

For instance: the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Beaver *Radical*, the confidential organs of the CAMERON ring—the one edited by the Harrisburg Postmaster and the other by a Philadelphia street railroad director—have come out simultaneously in exposing a terrible piece of political knavery which they claim to be on foot. Dust, of course. They assert that the Democratic managers have raised $36,000 (why not $36,462?) which is to be applied to prevent the passage of a Metropolitan police law for Philadelphia; to this sum is to be added three times as much, and the entire corruption fund is to be devoted to the purchase of Republican members, and thus defeat the proposed police bill. Read this as a sample of dust ground out by the *Telegraph* or the *Legislative Record*, whichever you please:

> The Democracy will give—*they have already offered to give*—to the men who wish to place a nonentity in the office of State Treasurer, to be used by them in the future as in the past, votes enough to elect any Republican whom they may name, as a part of the price to be paid for defeating the Police Bill and unseating Watt and Scull from the Senate, and on this condition, that these scoundrels shall in turn hunt out enough Republicans in the Legislature base enough to sell their party for money, and vote against the Metropolitan Police Bill.
>
> The hue and cry raised against the present State Treasurer is a part of the scheme. The rascals whom it is proposed to buy against the Police Bill are to make pretense that they believe these slanders; they are expected to break away from their party; they are to become the martyrs to the reformation of abuses which are invented for this express purpose; they are to "rise above party" in the cause of purity; and then they are to get their part of the $100,000 which is to be raised to maintain them in their high purpose of reforming the abuses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. We know all about this villainy.

We have no doubt, you do "know all about this villainy." It's the fashion of the CAMERON people to obtain such knowledge, and they find it both profitable and convenient. The idea of $150,000 being raised in this State to corrupt legislation, and "the ring" not have a hand in its disbursement, is one of the most magnificent assumptions of virtue that we ever heard of. But it won't go down. People are not quite so credulous, and the virtuous Mr. BERGNER, and the still more virtuous Mr. QUAY, may beat their organs from now until doomsday, and cover themselves with a cloud of dust, but they won't succeed in getting any of it into the eyes of the people. Invention must be lame at Harrisburg when such paltry devices are resorted to; it indicates failing powers.

Now we venture to say that if any such sum as $150,000 is being raised to control legislation, "the ring" are the people who are doing it. No matter whether the money comes from Republicans or Democrats—for their ramifications extend to that party—"the ring" will have the larger share of the plunder. To assert anything else is dust thrown in the eyes of the people. Besides it is in opposition to the political history of the State, as well as the natural and eternal fitness of things.

The hint thrown out as to breaking away from the party, covers an idea of which we have heard something. The corruptionists failing to control the caucus, and continue their hold on the Treasury of the State, are prepared to patch up a truce with anybody who will aid them, and they will pay liberally. There is no doubt of that. But the charge made by the organs of "the ring" that others are preparing to secede from the caucus, is simply dust.

The idea pervading the *Telegraph* and *Radical*, in their disclosures, that all who assail the existing order of things at Harrisburg will be tainted with Democratic bribes, is a very shallow one, and will not advance the interests of the plunderers a jot. We are no great sticklers for the caucus system, and especially do we abominate it when it is made an instrument of prostituting the party to the purposes of political knaves; but we assume that the friends of retrenchment and reform who go to Harrisburg this winter, will be in a majority in the Republican caucus, and that they will wield their power to the discomfiture of "the ring," and the maintenance of the good name of the party, by making retrenchment and reform the cardinal principles of the session. Anything else implies—well, we will let the *Telegraph* state the point:

> "Woe to every villain who attempts to 'steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.' The Republican party shall not be sold to those who maintain their place in it for that object, and that alone, if we can prevent it. If we shall prove unable to save the party from being destroyed by these rascals they had better emigrate. For if they dare to consummate the villainy they now contemplate, we will make them curse the day of their birth."

Should the article of political dust grow scarce in Harrisburg or Beaver, it is likely we may witness more exhibitions of it in Pittsburgh. But the idea of the Cameronians standing aghast at a corruption fund of $150,000 to control the Legislature, is downright "richness," and can only be explained on the theory that the sum is too small to net the needed dividends.

A LESSON OF VICTOR EMANUEL'S IMPENITENCE.

The report, believed to be strictly authentic, of certain conferences in the sick room of the King of Italy, contained in our issue of yesterday, was no doubt read with interest by all who had not seen the statement before. Every newspaper almost contains some single announcement that vividly reminds the reader of the difference between the present and the past, of the mighty revolution which has taken place in the intellectual and spiritual condition of Europe. Perhaps it would hardly be possible to exhibit the change in a more luminous or striking manner than in the brief narrative to which we refer. Every reader can call to mind the time when such a result of a conference between a priest and his royal penitent would have not only covered the realm with gloom, but have cast a shade of anxiety over Catholic Europe. In November, 1869, it probably caused not five laymen in VICTOR EMANUEL's dominions the slightest diminution of appetite, or the loss of ten minutes' sleep, while beyond the limits of his domain probably a shrug of the shoulders was sufficient to express the strongest emotion excited by the affair.

It is, however, worth remembering that, even in the present century the Papal claim of influence with heaven has not been regarded with entire scepticism even by some Protestants. PIO SETTIMO, Pope from 1800 to 1823, excommunicated NAPOLEON the Great, as all know, and the distinguished Scotch historian, Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON, does not conceal his belief that the disasters of the Russian campaign were the direct ratification by the Almighty of the denunciations of his earthly Vicegerent. In fact this writer seems to have thought that all possessors of hereditary privileges and transmitted power were under the immediate protection, or at least enjoyed the peculiar regards of the Supreme. His faith in this notion is so absolute as to seem sublime, or ridiculous, according to the point of view occupied by his reader. A Catholic critic in Italy—Signor CESARE CANTU in fact, said to have been appointed historiographer of the Council now sitting, and the only layman allowed to be present at its sessions, has described our Scotch writer "as a most pious annalist." On the other hand, Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, once referred to him most disrespectfully as "Sir ARCHIBALD WORDY, who had written the history of Europe in sixteen volumes to prove that Providence was always on the side of the Tories." The scoffing criticism was received with cheers and laughter.

REORGANIZING THE STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

We have information from a reliable quarter that a bill has been prepared, and will be introduced soon after the meeting of the Legislature, which provides for a reorganization of the State Treasury. We are not informed as to the details of the proposed measure; but it has come to our knowledge that the leading features of the bill are—

First, To relieve the State Treasurer of the actual custody of the public money and to define and limit the duties of that officer, constituting him the financial agent of the Commonwealth.

Second, To entrust the keeping of the public monies to depositaries to be established by law in different parts of the State, under suitable restrictions, securities, checks, penalties, &c.

Third, To substitute for the present nominal salary of the Treasurer a stated yearly compensation, proportioned to the dignity of his office, the importance and responsibility of his duties, and the labor he will be required, under the proposed system, to perform.

The above is an outline of the proposed reform, as we understand it; and it is hardly necessary to say to our readers that the plan has our hearty approbation. We have done battle for this very measure, through good and evil report, and shall continue the warfare until the victory shall have been won and assured.

We are not so hopeful as to imagine that this great reform will be carried without a struggle. There will be stout, fierce and cunning opposition. "Roosters" will brave it, and "Pinchers" will higgle and object to details. Some will, no doubt, ostensibly favor the reform to save themselves with their constituents, but endeavor to have its operation postponed to eke out present and prospective profits. The lobbies of the two houses will be filled with politicians of both parties, who have in a few years grown rich and fat without ostensible business; with officeholders who have purchased honors with money not their own, and with agents of banks which are willing to keep the people's money, and float it on the tide of commerce and speculation. Subsidized newspapers, too, will lend their aid in solving the great problem, "how *not* to do it." But the reform will be carried, notwithstanding. Possibly it may fail at the approaching session. It may even fail at the next. It cannot be arrested longer, nor so long in our opinion. The member of either house who votes against it will be spotted, in the public judgment, as with a leprosy. Political shipwreck and death will be his certain and deserved fate.

With purity and economy in the State administration (and the public are well assured of both in the executive department) the Republican party of Pennsylvania will be invincible.

SLATES.

Is the "Quay slate" to be the Legislative slate? That, we take it, is rather an important question for the Republican members to decide. Not that we imagine the mere individual QUAY has plans or a slate of his own, that there is the slightest danger of the members indorsing. We couldn't afford such a compliment at the expense of the truth; but, for the sake of convenience, we choose to call the "slate" of the ring of political corruptionists the "QUAY slate." QUAY boasted he had a "slate," but in this he was only the mouth piece of the Harrisburg and Philadelphia gang; the invention was not his; he was merely the instrument.

Yet the Republican members will be called on to vote this "slate" into office; organize the Legislature on the basis it presents, and commit to it the care of the finances and the credit of the State as well as the fair name of the Republican party. This is a great deal to ask from the party at this juncture, with the existing public sentiment as to legislative corruption and corruptionists, and the disclosures of the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel just before the public. In short, do the Republican members of the Legislature wish to go upon the stand before their constituents and face the same questions the Beaver county editor was compelled to decline answering? This is precisely the position in which they will place themselves by ratifying the "QUAY slate;" and furthermore, they will connect the Republican organization of the State so closely with the "ring" that it cannot be divorced from it by any thing short of that remedy which the people reserve to themselves, no matter how strong their political attachments.

We warn the members, therefore, that they cannot afford to carry out the "slate" of the corruptionists. The Legislature must be organized on the basis of retrenchment and reform, and the "QUAY slate" has no more connection with these principles than his Satanic majesty has love for holy water. The questions put to Mr. QUAY will next be put to the Republican party. Shall we place ourselves in a position in which the only resource of the party will lie in refusing to meet the issue, and thus virtually confess its guilt? We hope not. Rather let the members, from the hour they meet, steer clear of all such alliances between their principles and honor and the squad of corrupt politicians, whose highest aspiration of political duty is to plunder the State and line their own pockets. The question is fairly presented, and the Republicans of the State await an answer, not without apprehensions, but resolutely resolved to consign to infamy and disgrace those who falsify the pledges upon which they were elected by a betrayal of the interests of the State and the future of the Republican party.

THE manifesto of the Selkirk people reads very like a Declaration of Independence not only from the Dominion of Canada but from Great Britain itself. True, no mention is made of the Queen's government, but the rejection of the authority of the Hudson Bay Company, and of the Dominion, is absolute and unequivocal. It has the ring, too, of the Declaration of Seventy-six, in the pledge by the Selkirkers to maintain their independence at all hazards. We do not accept this as the birth of a new nation. It is rather the entering wedge for the disintegration of the British colonial system on this continent. The isolated position of the Selkirk people enabled them to assume the initiative; but their discontent and determination, is not greater than that of the people of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic or of British Columbia on the Pacific. The train seems to have been fired in the center, rather than at the extremites. The great point in this revolution, lies in the fact that if the Canadian, or Home government is disposed to crush it out by force of arms, mid-summer will be here before troops can be marched to Fort Garry, the seat of the Provisional Government. In that region, the winters run into May; the streams are not clear of ice before that time, and the season closes about the first of November. This is a short interval for military operations, hundreds of miles away from a base of supplies. Selkirk can be reached from St. Paul in five or six days, but by the Canadian route it is inaccessible at this time of year. All this is in favor of the revolutionists, and will have a great effect on any Canadian projects of conquest.

THE London *Times* astonished itself and the average Englishman by giving a cable synopsis two columns long of Gen. GRANT's message—a fact though remarkable in English eyes, which is beaten almost every week by a half a score of papers in the United States. As to the message itself in England, we are assured that on the whole it is well received, but there is an anxiety to read its full text, as the skeleton already published is not very clear on some of the points. The English press generally expresses satisfaction at the position of the President on the Alabama claims, although some of the papers regret that GRANT should labor under the delusion that "a great wrong" was done by England to America in the matter of the Alabama. To Englishmen, we are told, it is incomprehensible that the Southern States so soon after a terrible war can be returning one after another into their old position in the Union, winning back their squandered wealth and emulating the Northern States in loyalty to the common government. They looked to see an Ireland in the South, and they believed that a new generation must have come and passed away before the bond of brotherhood could be restored between the two sections of the Union.

THE following forms a part of a Washington dispatch:

> When Mr. Stanton went into the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln his law practice was worth twenty thousand dollars per annum. He was six years Secretary of War, and in all that time he expended his salary and drew upon his private fortune so largely that when, about two years ago, he left the public service, he found his property all gone excepting his dwelling, and for the last two years he has had to resort to his profession to secure the means of living for himself and family. He was too sensitive to let any one know his circumstances, and toiled when he should have rested.

We pretend to no special knowledge of Mr. STANTON's affairs, but we are compelled to think that the above is not entirely correct in saying that Mr. STANTON in retiring from office "found his property all gone excepting his dwelling." That he drew largely on his private fortune while serving his country, and that it consequently became considerably diminished, is very true; but we have reason to believe that the statement that "for the last two years he had to resort to his profession to secure the means of living for himself and family," is altogether overdrawn.

IT is stated in a London letter that English jealousy of the BURLINGAME-Chinese Embassy is unmistakable. A short time ago currency was readily given to a report of Ross BROWNE's attack upon the BURLINGAME mission, and it was asserted that the Chinese government had repudiated its own work. More recently intelligence has been received from the secretary of the embassy, Mr. McL. BROWN, who has returned to Pekin as the bearer of dispatches, to the effect that the attempts to shake the confidence or alter the plans of the Chinese government have signally failed, and that much satisfaction is expressed at Pekin with the progress and results of the mission. This news, although placed at the service of the English press, has not found its way into any of the papers.

COMPARISONS are said to be odious, but certainly not such a one as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* institutes between Senators Sumner and Cameron, in a review of the Senatorial obsequies of Mr. Fessenden. After telling us that Mr. Cameron sat near Mr. Sumner, listening to his speech with an expression of most absorbed interest, now and then nodding an earnest assent, the scribe drives ahead at this rate:—

> What a contrast did these two Senators present: one an orator of the Roman forum, the other the consummate politician of our time. One the man of ideas, the other the man of action. One revered as almost a martyr to the cause of the slave, the victim of cowardly outrage; the other a statesman who, with far-seeing political wisdom, early counseled making the slave himself the avenger of *that* among kindred outrages and crimes of slavery. One the finished scholar, the man of power, sufficiently autocratic and assertive; the other the finished man of the world, a man of persuasion, suave, gracious and unobtrusive. One would master the other manage men.

We all know how Senator Sumner would master men, but its a great pity the correspondent does not give us the other Senator's plan to "manage men."

IT is denied, seemingly on good authority, that the ram *Triumph*, formerly *Atlanta*, lately fitted out at the port of Philadelphia, sailed in the interest of the Cuban Junta, to commence hostilities on the Spanish gunboats. According to the best information attainable, the Triumph was purchased by agents of the Haytien Government for President Salnave, and she is now on her way to Haytien waters to engage the enemies of that functionary. The Government authorities in Washington and Philadelphia never had any reason to believe that her intentions to attack the gunboats or anything else belonging to the Spanish Government, and the Triumph lay in Philadelphia, and near there, long enough to enable them to learn all that could be learned respecting her real character and destination.

THE well known Liberal statesman of Great Britain, Earl Grey, has recently written a letter in which he states that the breaking up of the colonial empire of Great Britain would be a calamity to the colonies, to England, and to the world; and asserts that from the policy distinctly declared by the Government, this result must be anticipated. He therefore approves of the project of a convention of representatives of the British colonies to be held in London in February, 1870. This convention is to consider the present state of the relations between England and her colonies with a view of recommending measures for placing those relations on a better footing.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL.

Public Opinion—What the People Think.

Extract from a letter from a leading Republican in Mercer county:

"Your upright, honest and noble stand, taken against the corruptionists of our party will be sustained by the people. Mr. Quay has found that it were better had he never been born than to have undertaken a suit not only against you but all honest people."

A private note from one whose name in this community is identified with its highest and best interests, both of a social and political kind, contains the following emphatic lines:

"Identified as I have been with the Republican party from its very beginning, speaking earnestly and boldly from the platform, the stump and, to some extent, through the public press, in the two Lincoln campaigns and more recently for General Grant, and ever cherishing the great principles on which that party is based, I feel that I can only maintain my allegiance to these principles and these men by giving my fullest sympathy to every effort towards crushing out 'political speculators and unmasking polical corruption where ever found, inside the party or out. Your time and influence cannot be better devoted than in these heroic resolves to defeat the infamous outrages against public honesty that no threaten us at Harrisburg. The politicians will be openly or secretly against you. But the people are with you, and the rank and file of the Republican party will yet indorse, in no half-hearted way, the honest policy you are now contending for, so splendid an illustration of which Grant is now giving us on a grand scale at the seat of Government. Your policy is his.

My voice, my hand and my influence are at your service in this noble fight."

[From the Beaver Argus.]

At the trial of the case in the Quarter Sessions, we apprehend, the curtain will be raised, whether Mr. Q. and his attornies are willing or not; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, an array of facts and circumstances will be brought to light which will convince every honest man in the Commonwealth that the COMMERCIAL's course, in unearthing Mr. Quay and his coschemers at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, has done the State an important service, and the people an incalculable amount of good.

The attorneys in the case are Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder for the prosecution, and Messrs. Hampton and Carnahan for the defense. Mr. Hampton conducted the defense alone, his associate being absent during the hearing before the Alderman. We but state what was apparent to every one present at the examination, when we say that Mr. Hampton conducted the defense with great tact and ability. Fortified at all points, comprehending every question as soon as it came up, and withal a ready debater, he was more than a match for the heavy double-team pitted against him. His bearing throughout, indicated a strong belief in the justice of his cause, and we have no doubt but that the *people* will honor him all the more for his vigorous effort to expose and break up a "ring" which, for years, has been a disgrace to the State, and a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the people.

Extract from a veteran Republican in Fayette county:

"I cannot forbear to express my anxious wish that you may succeed in your patriotic and persistent efforts to save the country and the Republican party from the dangers with which they are threatened by the corrupt legislative "rings," armed with the surplus revenue in the treasury, and aided by hosts of hungry satilites throughout the country, including your "dead duck" Quay, who will never flutter again."

Extract from letter dated Mt. Vernon, Ohio:

"I am much pleased with the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL; it has the right ring for me; but I am under the necessity of informing you that I cannot continue to patronize the DAILY COMMERCIAL, for the reason that I reside some four and one-half miles from the Postoffice, and can't get my daily mails, and often this paper three in number, is handed to me at one time, so that I cannot have the benefit of the daily perusal. The pittance that is thus lost to you by dropping my name, I hope shall be doubly gained to you by an increased subscription to the COMMERCIAL by others."

Extract from a letter from a leading Republican in Armstrong county:

"I congratulate you heartily on the success you have met with in your warfare on the rings, and especially on the crushing defeat they have met with in the Quay suit. The people without exception are with you. You have nothing to fear. The service the COMMERCIAL is rendering to the Republican party and the cause of truth and morals is of inestimable value."

Extract from a Philadelphia letter:

"These men [referring to the Quay ring men] are in a great flutter, and free in their denunciations of Quay's folly in bringing a suit against you. They are all tarred with the same filth, and fear the consequences to each of them, if the case goes on, which I do not believe they will permit. It will be suicidal to them. You have struck some of their most tender points, and they are badly hurt. I send you a few names of persons who will be good witnesses."

The Oil City *Times*, referring to Col. Quay's suit against the COMMERCIAL, says: "An editor should be held stictly responsible for what he says in malice, but it does seem as though a majority of the libel suits which are brought against them are intended to blackmail more than to have justice meted out. We hope, in the present case, that the whole facts of the case may be brought out, so that the taxpayers may have a clear insight into the manner in which Senators and Treasurers are nominated, and the Assembly organized usually. A short visit to Harrisburg at the commencement of the session last winter, convinced us that the 'least said, the soonest mended.'"

Southern Recuperation.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presents, among other interesting facts, some most encouraging Southern statistics. The following table shows the value of the live stock in the several States named on the first day of February, 1868, and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
Virginia	$35,145,572	$37,795,568
North Carolina	26,032,456	24,424,747
South Carolina	10,523,117	15,361,888
Georgia	26,563,575	34,692,091
Florida	4,190,484	5,007,969
Alabama	21,126,833	27,235,932
Mississippi	16,815,802	88,545,453
Louisiana	8,492,468	15,162,289
Texas	33,609,563	32,651,895
Arkansas	15,329,989	24,366,840
Tennessee	38,708,762	43,136,552
Kentucky	40,491,619	49,189,403
Missouri	50,728,286	64,495,717
Total	$327,808,626	$408,000,854

From these figures it appears that all the Southern States, with the exception of North Carolina and Texas, have very materially increased the quantity of their live stock within a year.

THE *Herald* takes exceptions to Mr. Fish's proposition to enter into a general treaty with European Governments on the subject of neutrality and belligerency on the ground that it "would assuredly bind the United States from expansion or annexation, and would prevent us from extending sympathy or giving aid to any colonial people struggling for independence. "England and the other powers of Europe," says that paper, "would be very glad to make any general treaty on the subject of neutrality or belligerency that would arrest the progress and destiny of the United States in this hemisphere, that would tie up the hands of our government in such a case as that of Cuba just now, or in the case of any war for independence hereafter by any of the American colonies of Europeon nations. It is the very thing they want, for they are jealous of the expansion and growing power of the United States and fear the spread of Republican institutions and ideas." There is force in these views, and it is scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Fish will lose sight of them.

AS THE time approaches when the commercial treaty between England and France will expire, much interest is felt in England lest it should be renewed. The Commission to which the government has designated the task of examining the question is suspected by the discontented manufacturers to be a mere device for indefinitely postponing action upon it, and they are at present demanding that the inquiry shall be of a parliamentary, not of an administrative origin. The treaty is free trade to England and protective to France, and that is what is the matter. Under it French manufacturers and producers have thrived, while those of England have declined, so far as regards the articles most effected by the treaty. The cry for protection in England is the result of little experience.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, who owns a splendid farm on the French Broad river fifteen miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, is about to re-embark in the culture of tea. In 1860 there were sent to him about sixty tea plants. He selected a suitable spot and put them out. In due time they made their appearance above ground, grew vigorously, and, by the end of the season, came to a healthy and prolific maturity. The roots took deep hold in the soil, the limbs put out strongly, and the foliage was abundant. The war came on, and Captain Campbell went to Texas. The result was his tea growing was neglected. The sheep and other stock did what they could to ruin it. Upon returning, he was surprised to find that it was in existence after such violent treatment. Neither the stock nor the seasons had entirely destroyed it.

A WRITER in the Boston *Advertiser* concludes an article by making the following sensible suggestions: There are certain free trade theories which are true in the abstract, but the world has not yet arrived to that enviable state of progress when they can be adopted. There is no probability even that any of the present generation will witness their embrace. Let us then keep for the present in the beaten track, and with the aid of the necessary and needful legislation by Congress, recover our lost ground on the ocean and retain on our own shores the skill which has already made the American a name among nations.

THE President, according to the New York *Tribune*, is desirous of the passage of a law enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, and affixing a penalty for all violations of the third article of the amendment. In answer to a remark that the amendment could be enforced without any legislation and officials displaced, who could not take the test oath, the President replied that they might be displaced, but would be re-elected as often, and by this means entirely stop the machinery of local government; but if a penalty should attach to a violation, men would not seek places which would bring them trouble.

THE Springfield *Republican*, noting Judge Hoar's troubles in the Senate, points the difference between Massachusetts members of the Cabinet: "One knows how to manage the politicians and keep on good terms with them, while the other does n't, or if he does, shows no disposition to put his knowledge into practice, or avail himself of its results." The *Republican* thinks the real difficulty with Judge Hoar is that he snubbed Congressmen who went to him to get their friends in office, and says the objection that he is a conservative sounds very oddly in Massachusetts.

"JEM" MACE and "Tom" Allen, two notorious bruisers, well known to all interested in the P. R., and of no account to anybody else, are arranging for a prize fight for $5,000, and that mythical honor, the championship. The fight is to take place within fifty miles of Detroit or Cincinnati, and Allen proposes, in a letter to the *Clipper*, that he will meet Mace, to draw up the articles, half way between New York and St. Louis, which he thinks would be about Pittsburgh. So we may expect distinguished visitors should the arrangements for a meeting be settled.

THE STATE TREAURERSHIP.

Voice of the Republican Press of Pennsylvania.

"Dunlap," the well-informed Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter*, writing relative to the Treasury contest, says: "Matters are unnaturally quiet along the whole line at the present writing. Whether this is the lull which precedes the big storm of battle, or is evidence of exhaustion, your correspondent is not wise enough to declare. It would seem, however, that the Mackey dragoons are somewhat demoralized just at this time. The chieftain is looking after higher game in the Senate at Washington. Quay is hunting for his character in the western courts. Kemble is venting his blasphemous platitudes in Philadelphia, and "Don"—the heavenly "Don"—is twirling his taffy-colored mustache in the cushioned and carpeted office of the Northern Central. My poor friend Mackey looks amazingly blue. The light has faded from his countenance, and his wonted vivacity has forsaken him. He appears to have learned the bitter wisdom of that sagest of counsels—Put not your trust in princes. I am satisfied that he is thoroughly disheartened. He has sought to bolster himself up afresh by inducing the Executive Committee of Allegheny county to instruct for him. Bah! that is too transparent. His fortunes are wanting and he knows it. That deadly foe to corruption and wrong doing, the independent press, has thundered its anathemas all over the Commonwealth, and Robert and his friends hear and tremble. Cameron understands and is silent, and unless I am greatly mistaken, he will either remain so to the end, and let Mackey and his fortune sharers fight their own battles, or strike out with a new and unexceptionable candidate and come in at the death. If Cameron holds his hands off—and he swears he will—I believe Irwin will be elected. But I would no more trust that famous Chieftain in this matter than I would Judas Iscariot with a bag of ten dollar gold pieces.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: "There will be a 'big time' over the State Treasurship. The friends of the respective candidates are pushing them forward, and those members who are on a 'make' may fare admirably, as it is intimated that there is money in the matter. We hope the successful aspirant may not secure his election in this way. We think our young friend, George F. Huff, will not use that style of argument, and if all the members who cannot be bought will vote for a candidate who will not buy, we hope there are enough of them to elect Mr. H. If not—well, 'God save the Commonwealth.'"

The editor of the Somerset *Herald*, who will contest the seat in the Senate of Hiram Findley, Democrat, comes to the defense of the "Ring," in order probably to assist him in his control. He makes the following admission, however:

> That there are bad in the Republican party it would be folly to deny; that more or less of corruption has prevailed at Harrisburg, is conceded by all; and that our officials always possess immaculate characters, is not generally believed. But while all this is true, it will not be denied we presume, that good and true, honest and pure men, fill many of the positions about Harrisburg, and occupy seats in both branches of the Legislature.

No one disputes there are good men in the Legislature, but they are always in the minority. Were the majority good and true men, the "Ring" would not succeed, and evil legislation would be prevented.

The Butler *Citizen*, edited by an ex-member of the Legislature, has the following article on the State Treasurer question, and, as he is thoroughly familiar with the manner of electing the Treasurer, his views are worthy of perusal:

"Without desiring at present to express any preference as to gentlemen mentioned for next State Treasurer, we have a word to say about the *office itself*. The *manner* in which our State funds are kept, and used, is and has been one of much surprise to many, and unless there is a speedy remedy we look for a great loss to the State some day. The bond of the State Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars, and yet he has the absolute control of millions. If nothing else is done by the next Legislature, the *bond* at least should be increased twenty times its present amount. But the evil would not then all be corrected. Why is the State Treasurer allowed to loan out and put in his own pocket any interest that can be made out of the State funds? This is the practice, no matter who is the Treasurer. All he has to do is to account for the funds when needed, but during the long periods of time in which they are not needed he can speculate on them for his own and his special friends benefit, and hence the great effort annually made and corruption used to obtain the office. The salary is but seventeen hundred dollars a year, which is never thought as of any consequence whatever by those seeking the office. It is said that the office can be made to yield more than $100,000 to its occupant, by the amounts he can get from the banks, etc., for the use of the money. Why cannot this use, as interest of the money be put to the benefit of the State itself? This must either be done, and that soon, or else something like the Sub-Treasury system adopted in this State, the same as prevails in other States. This done, and the salary of the Treasurer raised to, say five thousand dollars a year, the best men could be had to fill the office, and the disgraceful charges of corruption of members of the Legislature and others, be at an end. We hope to see something done by the Legislature this winter in this direction."

IRISH ORANGEMEN.

Their Sympathy for the Revolutionary Movements in Ireland.

Not the least significant news we get from Ireland is the spirit shown by the Orange associations in Ulster. At a meeting a few days ago an Orange member of Parliament, amid the cheers of the brethren, expressed his gratification at the election of the Fenian prisoner, O'DONOVAN ROSSA. He hoped LUBY, another Fenian convict, would also be elected; and the meeting with loud cheers responded to the sentiment that the British Government must no longer look to the Orangemen to defend them against the Fenians. It is not for nothing, a correspondent says, that the Fenians have put on rosettes with green scarfs in their processions. It is said that the mere fact that Cardinal Cullen denounced Fenianism just as he was taking his departure for Rome has done much to endear the Brotherhood to all zealous Oragemen. At a soiree of the Duke of York Orange lodge, held on the 7th of December, Mr. W. Johnstone, member of Parliament, said:

"I hold that it is no part of the duty of Orangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Fenians. The Government of England have got into a difficulty. They calculated, to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Orangemen and Protestants were like a spaniel—the more you kick it the more it will lick you. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the English people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, the Orangemen will stand aside, and will protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths, and let the English Government and the Fenians fight it out between them." [A voice—"You've hit the nail on the head."]

Captain Maddan, D. G. M., of Monaghan, said:

"Although he had no sympathy with Fenianism, he believed the men of Tipperary had returned an honest man, O'Donovan Rossa, M. P., in the place of Denis Caulfield Heron, the Government nominee. They were rapidly approaching a crisis in this country, and Gladstone's Government having sown the wind, were shortly about to reap the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances. What should be the conduct of the Orangemen of Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the Government? By no means. Let them do their own dirty work, and let the Orangemen not give him the slightest assistance. They did not fear the Fenians; they never did the Orangemen any harm; and if they wanted to quarrel with them they would not be trimming their green and orange rosettes.

"In conclusion, he would say that the country was in as bad a state as ever it was since '98, and was getting worse daily. Law and order were almost at an end in many parts of the country. The Castle authorities were almost, if not quite, at their wits' end. The Habeas Corpus act was again to be suspended, and the screw clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of peace, in the shape of a Land bill, will shortly appear. Then follow more soldiers, more police and more taxes, and the wounds of Ireland would be healed by another bloody revolution to the tune of 'No surrender.'"

O'Donovan Rossa has been informed of his election. Letters are addressed to him at the Chatham Prison as an M. P. And as he has been gazetted as an elected member, it is believed that Parliament may require his presence in the House, the publication of his name in the *Gazette* being considered *prima facie* proof of his membership. Baron Rothschild was elected while the Jewish disability was in force, but never gazetted. Whether he takes his seat or not—and, of course, there is no likelihood that he will—his election has been a great Fenian triumph and a hard blow to the Gladstone government.

Improvement of Meadows.

Now that the farming season is in a measure closed, it is a good time, perhaps, for farmers to cast about and see by what means they can improve their meadow lands. Farmers should not be satisfied with a mowing that yields only a ton of hay to the acre, when a little outlay in labor and manure at this season would enable them another year to cut twice that quantity from the same amount of land. For the purpose of encouraging any effort that may be made in this direction, I will state two experiments made on the Community domain within the past two years.

The first in order was an experiment on a portion of a cedar-swamp meadow, that had several years previously been cleared of stumps and roots, and thoroughly drained. The meadow contains twelve or fifteen acres, and the soil is composed principally of swamp muck, from one to five feet in depth. Although the land had been subdued, and some parts of it seeded two or three times, the grass soon failed, especially on parts where the muck was deepest, being displaced by a growth of swamp vines and weeds.

On considering in what way the land could be improved, it was suggested that a top dressing of sand and loam would be beneficial; the land being made up of vegetable matter to a considerable depth, it needed an admixture of a soil containing silica, &c. Accordingly, late in the fall of 1867, after the ground had become frozen, the work was commenced by carting sandy loam from a knoll near by and covering a plot of an acre of more (where the grass was nearly gone) to the depth of three or four inches. The next spring the ground was thoroughly harrowed, and seeded to herd's grass and red-top. Being absent, I did not have an opportunity of witnessing the result until the present season, at the time of cutting (July, 1869,) when on the piece thus dressed the timothy and red-top stood nearly waist high, and it was judged would yield at the rate of two tons or more to the acre; and a permanent turf seemed to have been secured.

Last fall we tried another experiment on a piece of upland mowing of ten or twelve acres, on which the grass seemed to be so nearly run out that breaking was thought to be the only remedy. But having already as much land under the plow as was desirable, it was decided to try top-dressing. Accordingly, at about this season of the year the entire surface of the piece was liberally dressed with a compost of cow manure and swamp muck, that had been prepared during the summer. The result proved satisfactory. We this year cut our best and heaviest grass from this piece of mowing.

The success in these experiments has been the means of prompting us to more in this direction. Accordingly a still larger piece of meadow land has already been dressed this season. On lands that are much sloping and liable to wash, it might be well to defer the operation of top dressing until spring. But on comparatively level land we think fall the best time. Also land that is intended for spring crops should, if possible, be manured in the fall or during winter.—*The Circular*.

SENATOR CAMERON INTERVIEWED.

His Opposition to Hon. Wm. McKennan's Confirmation to the Circuit Judgeship—Cameron Sends Forney the Wampum of Peace.

"Dunlap," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter*, has been to Washington city, and writes of his visit as follows: "Feeling but little interest in the bull-baits of either branch I did not grace them much with my presence. I wanted to see my beloved friend, Cameron, however, and as I was told by the official to whom I gave my card that he was at that time occupying the floor of the Senate, I went into the gallery out of curiosity to ascertain what the wily Chieftain was doing. Strange to say, I found him advocating a resolution to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate, and passing high eulogiums on him as an officer of integrity and faithfulness. It struck me very forcibly. I recalled an occasion, not very long since, when, in the same place and upon the same spot, he denounced this identical Forney as a defrauder and a scoundrel. Well, strange things happen in this queer world of ours, and politics sometimes occasion misunderstanding between friends. Cameron assured the Senate that he had labored under an entire misapprehension with regard to his friend on a former occasion, and was greatly grieved to have done him even an unintentional wrong. So the hatchet is buried, and Wig-wag has sent the Dead Duck the wampum-belt of peace! Amen and amen! When the euphony was over the old Moccasin came out and joined me, and I "interviewed" him in one of the unoccupied committee rooms. I am not going to give you the result—heaven forbid!—my business was of a private character. But I ascertained one or two things which, as they were imparted to me voluntary—or rather, I should say, involuntarily—in the course of the conversation, and as no pledges of secrecy were asked or given, I feel at liberty to share my discoveries with you. I can assure you, moreover, that the facts which I picked up in that committee room were afterwards fully corroborated in conversation with the "potent, grave and reverend seigniors" about the Capital. Having thus premised, then, let me tell you that the opposition to the confirmation of your fellow townsman, McKennan, for Circuit Judge, comes really from Simon Cameron. Of course he allows nothing of the kind to appear upon the surface. In public he professes friendship for the appointee, but I am assured that in private he sneers at the selection, and speaks slightingly of Mr. McKennan's abilities. He is in a rage with Grant because the latter ignores him altogether, and repudiates his interference in any regard, and would fain wreak out his vengeance upon him if he dared. His first object is, of course, to reach the President through McKennan, to whom it is said Grant is much attached. Failing in this, he would satiate his vengeance by interfering to prevent the confirmation of the man upon whom the President has set his heart. It will thus be seen that he tries to have two strings to his bow. By judiciously stirring up opposition, he can either turn to and boldly advocate M'Kennan's confirmation, and thus seek to establish claims upon both him and the President, or else throw himself into the contest and at least gratify his thirst for revenge. These things leaked out in driblets during my interview with him. He assured me that the fate of the appointment lay in his hands. I didn't believe it then, and I am sure of it now. I learned before I left the city that the resistance to Mr. McKennan's appointment is really trifling. The reports of strong opposition, which are telegraphed to some of the leading papers, are all dictated by Cameron. You may rest assured that if the appointment is not confirmed before this reaches you, it very shortly will be; and mark my words, Cameron will claim the credit of it. The friends of McKennan here, understand the situation perfectly well. When I was leaving the city I met General Moorhead and Mr. Carnahan, of Pittsburgh, just arriving. I learned they had come to urge McKennan's confirmation."

IMPEACHMENT HISTORY.

Something More About the Acquittal of Johnson and How It was Managed.

Cornelius Wendell, the famous Washington and Albany lobbyist, made a statement to an "interviewer," the other day, in regard to an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that he had charge of securing the acquittal of President Johnson on the impeachment trial. Wendell stated in substance that he was "Hancockizing" in the west (working for Hancock's nomination for President) when he was called to Washington to manage the impeachment business on behalf of Johnson's friends. Wendell then says:

I don't remember who I saw first; but I had conversations with McCulloch, Randall, Seward, Cooper, and others. They seemed to think the matter could be got over easily. I told them it was desperate. They wanted to know how much it would cost to secure an acquittal. I told them it would cost a good deal of money; couldn't say exactly, but probably one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; I knew it was a desperate case; not that Johnson ought to be convicted, but that so many Senators were pledged to conviction. We knew that there were three Republican Senators (Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull), who would vote for acquittal from conscientious motives. With these we wanted four more to secure acquittal. I looked over the roll of the Senate and checked off twelve who might be approached. I calculated that out of the twelve we could certainly find four that would stick. One in three was not an extravagant estimate, certainly.

Reporter—Did you pay these men the money for their votes?

Mr. Wendell—I paid no money. I said at the outset that I would have nothing to do with the money. I knew there would be an investigation, and that I would be summoned as a witness; therefore I kept my hands clear.

Reporter—But you handled some money?

Mr. Wendell—Well, I generally knew where money was to be had if I wanted it. I handled a number of thousand dollar bills, during that time. The way of it was this: When I wanted money I used to go to a certain room. There were generally three or four gentlemen there. I would look all over the room, turn the papers over, and make a great fuss of searching. Some one would probably ask me what I was looking after. I would answer that I was looking for money; and I would generally find what I wanted before I got through.

Reporter—Where would this money come from?

Mr. Wendell—I don't know. I took care not to know. It was understood that I was to have what money I wanted to use; and when I looked for it I generally found it.

Reporter—How much do you suppose was spent altogether upon Senators?

Mr. Wendell—Probably between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. I can't say exactly. The money was not paid to the Senators directly, but to third parties who were supposed to control the votes of individual Senators. You know that most Senators have a confidential man who attends to these little outside business arrangements for them. It wouldn't do to go to a Senator direct. Such business is managed in this way: The confidential man of a particular Senator is found, and appeal made to him. Probably he is told that on a certain measure it is very important to have a vote in a certain way. A roll of money is handed to him, and he is told that if the measure succeeds he may retain the money; if it fails he is to return it. He is put upon his honor regarding the transaction, and nothing more is said. He understands what is expected of him. If the price offered satisfies his Senator, it is all right; otherwise, he brings the money back.

Reporter—Was any money returned that was paid to influence Mr. Johnson's acquittal.

Mr. Wendell—In one case the sum of thirty thousand dollars was paid to a certain man. He returned it a fews days after. He said that his Senator was too strongly committed for impeachment, and didn't see how he could explain his vote if he should suddenly vote for acquittal. We argued the case with him; told him that it was certain that Trumbull, Grimes and Fessenden would vote for acquittal from conscientious convictions, and that his Senator had only to say that abler minds than his were convinced of the justice of acquittal under the evidence adduced, and that after mature deliberation and a careful examination of the testimony, he felt that a due regard for his oath would not permit him to vote for conviction.

Mr. Wendell further stated they had other votes in reserve; that the President never knew of the use of money; that Mr. Seward looked at the matter in a business like way; and that the $50,000 bet that the President would be acquitted was understood to be a direct proposition on behalf of a Senatorial ring to acquit him for that amount. Mr. Wendell also stated a great deal of the money raised was never applied to the purpose for which it was contributed, and intimated that the officeholders who begged the money pocketed "the ducats."

VENTILATION AND ARCHITECTURE.

One of the obstacles, and by no means the least, to the general introduction of ventilation, is the reluctance of architects to include this feature in their designs. In this respect, the subject of ventilation is having a similar history to that of heating. The heating arrangements of the ancients were of a very indifferent sort. Their fires were made upon braziers; the panels of the rooms were painted black, to prevent the discoloration of smoke, and they mixed perfumes with the burning substances, to cover the disagreeable odor. They had no chimneys to their buildings, public or private. Ancient architecture rose to perfection in the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman styles, without this appendage, and thus it descended to the moderns. Six hundred years ago, chimneys were invented, but architecture would not recognize them. Were not chimneys an unsightly innovation, an impeachment of classic perfection? And so common sense and common necessity had a fight with the prejudices of architects, which lasted two hundred years. They would not design houses with chimneys, and so these indispensable contrivances had to be erected as appendages and attached to the outsides of buildings. At length, however, utility triumphed over tradition, and the architect, in planning a building, introduces chimneys as a matter of course.

But, it has latterly been discovered, that one of the most important things for human health and life is purity of air, which requires to be abundantly supplied from without to those who live in houses. It follows that the dwellings we occupy ought to be designed and constructed with reference to a copious and regulated supply of this first necessity of life. We have found, in regard to breathing, what six hundred years ago was found with reference to heating, that provision ought to be made for it in the first planning of the edifice. But architects are still reluctant to recognize this necessity, and, unless driven to it, will not design in accordance with it. Æsthetic traditions still exclude the useful and the practical, and in too many cases ventilation is an afterthought—an appendage—a matter of removing panes, opening doors and windows, knocking out holes and inserting tin tubes. We are now writing in sight of a large edifice, of ambitious architectural pretensions, devoted to education, in the whole construction of which there was no more provision for the exchange of air than if ventilation had never been heard of. And when it came to suffocating the boys in the basement, the teacher revolted, and they had to rip the building open, from bottom to top, to establish breathing-passages and save the children's lives. Ideas change slowly, and we have no doubt that, in the course of five or six hundred years, the architectural mind will be so modified and adapted that it will attend to ventilation spontaneously, quite as a matter of course, and the ventiduct, like the chimney, will be installed as an architectural necessity.

A DELICATE ODOR.—Our finer feelings are like the evening primrose, all the sunlight but shuts them closer. And yet, when evening comes and dews are falling, if you will watch, you shall see the twilight, with gentle influence, unroll them, one by one, with visible motion, each blossom throwing forth, as it opens, its offering of delicate odor.—*Norwood*.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. 8*

Do Not Neglect a Slight Cough.

It may end in consumption. C. F. Galton's cough balsam will relieve you. TTHS*

Its Effect
Is Miraculous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and Before You Know It, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF*

B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons or children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. WS*

Tossing and Moaning During Sleep

Are generally caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge will expel them. TTHS*

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SEMINARY.
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Full corps of thorough Teachers; Building one of the most elegant and complete in the country; Gymnasium, Bath Rooms, Apparatus, Latest Maps and Charts, Rooms unrivalled, furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand, Carpet and Gas.
Session begins January 19, 1870.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

All Soldiers who were in any manner wounded, or contracted permanent disease in the late war, are entitled to Pensions. All such soldiers should at once write to JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Government Claim Agent, at Middlebourne, Guernsey county, Ohio. He can have their claims allowed and paid from the date of discharge, if application be made soon. He gives special attention to old and difficult cases, especially mothers' Pensions, and has succeeded in them admirably. d*

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IRON WORKS TO RENT.

If any person or persons desire to rent and have the use for a number of years of very valuable Iron Works, favorably located, and believed, if properly carried on and developed, to be worth fully half a million of dollars, will call on or write to the President of the First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., or the President of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Penn'a., they will be referred by either of them to persons who can and will be able to accommodate them on reasonable terms.

The property referred to is located in said county of Blair and consists of a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, now in working order, with from 5,000 to 6,000 acres of wood and farm land; the right to take as much as can be used at one Furnace of the *very best* quality of Hematite Ore, all of a very large vein, if not several veins; twelve miles long of the best quality of Fossil Ore, easily worked and transported, containing millions of tons, with the right to take the necessary wood, &c., to be used in mining it, &c. Part of this property is located on the connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all near to it.

The persons owning this property might and are disposed to rent it for a certain number of years on quite fair terms, if they can obtain a fair rent for it, as it does not suit them to fully develop and carry it on at present.

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